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The FARM-POULTRY

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A MAMMOTH WHITE LEGHORN PLANT.

Where They Are Working Out the Problem of Success in Poultry on a Large Scale.

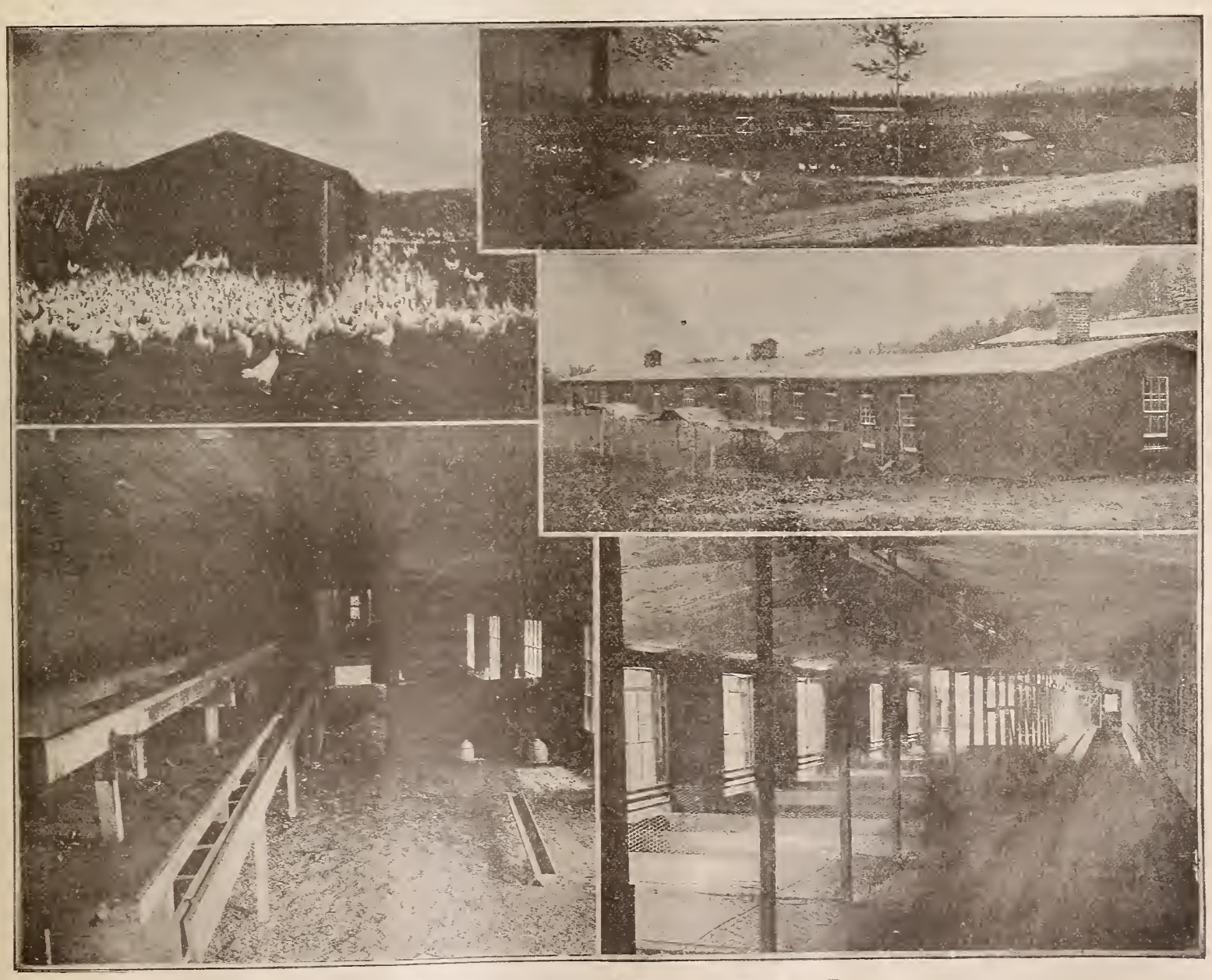
A YOUNG MAN just out of college found it necessary to give a few years to out-door employment to establish his health before engaging in the business to which he purposed devoting himself. Out of the interest in his poultry work and the knowledge of opportunity to test his conclusions the natural result was the undertaking here described.

He could not persoually give his time to the details of the business. Other affairs had prior claims. He hired a practical poultryman, Mr. H. L. Roach, formerly with the poultry department of the experiment station at Cornell University, aud told him to go ahead and build a plant for 2,000 head of White Leghorns, for that many laying and breeding the completion of the 250 ft. laying house now in course of construction. Meantiue the development of the stock had been proceeding with equal pace, and today there are on hand 6,000 young birds, enough to stock the plant and leave a large surplus to supply the trade in stock which had been developed by advertising, exhibiting and an unusually thorough attention to correspoudence.

The plant may be said to give almost equal attention to the production of choice white eggs for market and of choice White Leghorns for breeding and exhibition purposes. Both branches of this combination are worked for all they are worth. The market eggs are sold to a special trade. The price received is 40cts. a dozeu from September to March inclusive, 25cts. for tbe remainder of the year. This is for eggs on board cars at Waterville. The consumers pay the express. The eggs are

In this connection I may mention also the method of pushing the "fancy" side of the business. The outside manager gives all his time to the product of the plant. The selling is in the hands of a trained business man, who is enough of a poultryman to be thoroughly intelligent in his work, with a corps of assistants varying in number with the requirements of the work, (at present a stenographer and clerk); in tbe egg season another stenographer and additional clerks. The proprietor of this plant believes in handling the office work just as in any other business. Every letter is answered tbe day received, and tbe instructions to this department are that every letter, no matter what its nature must bave a courteous reply. Inquiries are recorded by a card catalogue system aud are persistently followed up.

I have always beeu a little skeptical about



WHITE LEGHORN POULTRY YARDS, WATERVILLE, N. Y.

Upper right hand view—PART OF LAYING HOUSES; below it—EXTERIOR OF BROODER HOUSE; lower right hand—INTERIOR OF BROODER HOUSE; upper left—WAITING TO BE FED; lower left—INTERIOR OF LAYING HOUSE.

the many large undertakings with poultry came the belief that these failures were generally due to lack of capital, of experience and of proper organization. With means aud the birds, and for the chicks to maintain tbe stock and to stock the plant. About three years it has taken to build and equip the plant, which as originally designed will be completed with packed in pasteboard boxes, of one dozeu size, which are again enclosed in wooden shipping cases of sizes adapted to the various standing orders. These wooden cases are returnable. the policy of the follow up system in selling poultry and eggs; but I was assured here that it had been found well worth while, many good sales having been thus secured which

but for persistence would have gone elsewhere. It is results that count. The proprietor of the plant is working on the principle that results in every line must be in proportion to judicious effort and expenditure; that to get large results quickly he must spend largely, and that the large expenditure is justified if made with due caution and judgment.

Theoretically this is right. It is a question of judgment, and certainly results here to date seem to encourage the expectation that this is to be the plant upon which the theory is to be worked out correctly. I don't at this stage indulge in predictions as to results after the plant is fully equipped; but I do feel hopeful that barring unforeseen contingencies there is to be here a poultry plant earning good interest for an investor, without a long period of "lean" years to be charged off before the revenues began to come regularly.

The building equipment consists of an incubator cellar, over which is the shipping room, three large brooder houses aggregating 360 ft. in length, eight laying houses, having a total length of about 1,000 feet, and a number of detached brooder houses, roosting coops and small colony houses distributed about the farm.

The incubator cellar is 12x30 ft., 7 ft. high, with walls of brick for 5 ft., and of wood for 2 ft. The entire wood surface in the cellar is covered with asbestos paper. The floor is of grouting covered with cement. Twelve 360-egg incubators are operated here. Next season six more of these machines will be used in another cellar.

The brooder houses are 16 ft. wide, two 125 ft. long, and one 110 ft. long. The pens are of widths varying from 3 to 4 ft., being graded according to size of chicks. There are in all ninety-three pens. The limit of the capacity of the three houses, with the cold brooders and colony houses for weaned chicks is 10,200 chicks, but it is not intended to crowd to the limit. Mr. Roach considers 7,000 as many as should be handled with this equipment, and that the equipment is sufficient for that number without resort to the extra care necessary when chicks are crowded. This year the production was 6,000. Many readers will be interested to know that after a careful record of hatches and broods here it has been determined that to estimate the chicks reared at 40% of the eggs used is "safe."

The first laying houses built were 12x56, divided into two pens, 12x25 ft., with 6x12 feed room at the end of the building. These were built for flocks of 50 each. Later built houses were divided for flocks of 25 each. The plan followed in these later houses was "a house within a house." The outer house was sheathed, papered, and covered with clapboards. Its width was 16 ft., its length 112 ft., height 7 ft. In such a house are 8 pens, 12x13 ft., and a feed room 8x12 ft. The pens are separated from the walk by a tight partition, are ceiled overhead, and ceiled up the front. Thus there is air space, in the passage and loft, behind and above them. In the center of the ceiling of each pen is a square trap for ventilation. The roosts are parallel to the walk, on side of pen next the passage the partitions between pens are of close boards to about half-way from the walk to the front and for about 30 in. from the ground the rest of the way. Each pen has a door communicating with the walk, and there are also doors in all partitions between pens. The loft is used for storage of litter to be used on floors of pens.

Three houses were built as just described. In these and in three earlier houses laying stock was kept last winter, and these last houses were found satisfactory in every respect except the handling of material stored in the loft. They were convenient, warm and sufficiently ventilated.

This summer houses were to be built to provide for 1,000 additional laying hens. For these a plan but slightly different from that last tried was adopted. The houses were built 250 ft. long, with feed rooms in the middle as well as at the ends. To provide for storing stuff in the loft, doors in the roof, the door being built like a dormer window, are provided.

In breeding utility is sought first, large size, good laying qualities and vigorous constitutions, but with these are wanted standard shape, carriage, and color. I would infer from a perusal of their statement about "mating" in their catalogue that the special point with them at present was to get good and uniform size, failure in this respect having been in their opinion a drawback to the White Leghorn. In all ordinary matings twenty-five hens or pullets are used with two males, the males alternating, one day with the hens, the next in a small coop in the same pen. In the exhibition matings only ten or twelve females are used and there is no changing of males. For these matings the cream of their own stock, supplemented by purchases of choice birds wherever obtainable, is used. Last year was their first in the exhibition room, when at New York they made a good lot of winnings. It is their intention to exhibit only at a few of the larger shows each year, thus securing the full benefits of exhibiting while not generally competing with customers.

Shall He Begin With Hens or With Incubators?

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—Owing to poor health I am compelled to move to the country, and I am thinking of starting in the poultry business next spring, on a small scale, keeping White Wyandottes for eggs and selling to private trade. Owing to lack of capital I cannot start in with bens, as Mr. Boyer in his book, "A Living From Poultry," advises beginners to do. But I am thinking of getting an incubator and two brooders, and getting a start that way. I know that by that plan there will be nothing coming in until October, but I can wait to get a start. Do you think it would be advisable for a beginner to start with the artificial method? Starting that way I expect to have 100 pullets in the fall. Do you think that is too many for a beginner who can devote all his time to the business and who has a liking for chickens, to handle successfully? J. McE.

If this correspondent is so situated that he can buy an incubator and brooders, buy eggs, oil, feed, etc., and give all his time to his chickens, I fail to see why he could not start this fall with half as many houghten pullets as he calculates on for next year, get the advantage of this winter's experience in handling laying hens and a trial at producing his own hatching eggs, or a part of them next spring.

On general principles it is not advisable for one who has had no experience in hatching and rearing chicks under hens to try the artificial method. There are occasional, exceptional, instances of persons who are fairly successful that way, but in general those who have no experience or skill in the use of natural methods of hatching and brooding, and in the care and feeding of chicks, get but indifferent results from the use of incubators and brooders. This is because in the use of artificial methods so much more depends upon the operator, and few of us are so constituted that we grasp all the details of such work from the start. I think the greater part of the difficulties in the operation of incubators and brooders comes from the operators' lack of knowledge of things only indirectly affecting proceedings.

A still better plan, if it can be arranged, would be for Mr. McE. to take the year between now and next October on a poultry plant where he would get a better insight into the business than he would be likely to get by himself in three or four years. He might well take another year or two, but considering only this one year I would say let it be on a poultry farm if possible; if not let him begin now with 50, even with 25 hens, and take up artificial methods, if found advisable, later on. That will depend upon the kind of business he does.

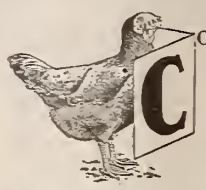
A man who had profited by one year's work with poultry ought to be able to handle more than 100 hens. With housing accommodations and capital enough to keep the grain bins supplied through a short period of slow production, should such occur, he ought to be able to handle several hundred.

As between all common hens and all pure bred hens, there is little to be said for the common hens.

People who keep fowls for profit want the greatest possible profit.

HEALTH IN POULTRY KEEPING.

The Stories of Two Men in One Town Who Have Found Health and Pleasure and Profit in the "Hen Business."



CORTLAND, N. Y., was not one of the places I had planned to visit on my recent trip through that state. Some people might say therefore that my stop there was providential. I stopped there because trains failed to connect as, for want of information that the change had to be made across town, I had supposed they would; and having a wait of at least six hours there, I decided to take the whole day and see what I could of the poultry keeping in the vicinity.

The first man to look up was of course Dr. E. M. Santee, secretary of the local poultry association, whose latest plan of poultry house interested F.-P. readers a few months ago. It was no trouble at all to find the doctor's office, but to my regret the office was closed, he being away on a vacation.

The next best known name was that of Mr. Irving F. Rice, known to me by reputation as a breeder of S. C. White Leghorns, and also through the recommendation of friends who had mentioned his plant as an interesting one to visit. On inquiry I found that Mr. Rice's plant was outside of town, and no electrics running in that direction. So it became necessary to secure a horse and buggy.

I found Mr. Rice at work with a carpenter on a new poultry house. He left his work to show me the stock and plant. Before the inspection was completed, the dinner hour had arrived. A cordial invitation to dinner was accepted without hesitation. Introduction to Mrs. Rice and other members of the family followed. Conversation during the meal followed general lines of that in which we had engaged while looking over the plant: discussion of house plans, stocks, etc. Afterwards as we sat in the cosy sitting room, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, in response to questions about the matter, told me the story of their poultry plant. An interesting story I think it will be found.

Mr. Rice is by trade a paper hanger and painter. While still so young that his competitors regarded his efforts to secure trade as not worth their consideration, he engaged in business for himself, and succeeded in building up a very satisfactory trade in a short time. He has not the appearance of having been at any time a very robust man. In time application to a calling which, even when not injurious, is rarely of benefit to even a rugged constitution, seriously impaired his health. He kept on at his work, however, until he broke down altogether, and for two years was wholly unable to do any work, being confined to his bed for months at a time, and for a considerable period had quite given up hope of recovery.

At length his strength began slowly to return, and with returning bodily strength his mind began to be exercised about an occupation that would build him up in health and also afford a living. His father had for many years kept a stock of average good Barred Plymouth Rocks, maintaining a fair standard of excellence without particular attention to their finer points. In view of the rapidity with which Mr. I. F. Rice developed as a fancier, it would appear that he was one of those who were born fanciers, but did not discover it early. Out of the association of fowls with the idea of outdoor natural occupation, both discussed again and again with Mrs. Rice, came at last the resolve to engage in poultry keeping.

The beginning was made while Mr. Rice was still in bed unable to sit up. A sitting of eggs was procured and a sitting hen. Everyone who has ever been sick to helplessness will appreciate the feeling that moved the invalid to want to do something with his own hands toward making the beginning. The nest box and some hay were brought to his bedside and he arranged the hay in the box. Then his wife put the nest in its place and completed the setting. By the time the chicks had hatched the sick man was able to sit up. The kind hearted landlord occupying a part of the house in which they resided allowed the coop of hen and chicks to be placed on his front lawn so that the convalescent sitting at the window could watch them.

When he was able to drive out, propped up with pillows, negotiations for a farm began, and before he was able to dispense with the pillows a 14-acre farm a mile and a half from the center of the city was purchased, the uncompleted house upon it put in shape for occupancy and the family settled in it. Only a few years have passed, but the man who went there propped up with pillows at the close of two years of sickness has for several years been making his living there and has gained so much physically that healthfully employed he has reasonable assurance of a long and comfortable life.

The poultry business has been developed slowly. Next year will be the first of exclusive poultry business. The land was well adapted to market gardening, and considerable quantities of vegetables were grown and sold. It is worth noting that the garden was found a better source of immediate income for a man with small capital than the poultry. That might not have been had the gardening not been successful. However, the garden crops have the advantage at some times of the year. They don't eat grain and run up grain bills, and though in the end the income from them may be less, the risks also are less.

Poultry houses were built as needed, until with that now in construction a capacity of about 400 head of hens has been reached. It is proposed to add one more house next year. A stock of 400 hens is to be the limit, as the care of that number, with the chicks grown each year and the other farm work, growing some crops for chicks, care of horse, cow, etc., will give Mr. Rice all he can do unaided; and it is not his intention to develop a large plant. He says he has learned that with that number of hens and with what business in eggs for hatching and exhibition and breeding stock he can do he can make a living, and has learned how to do it, and though now in good health and fair strength he has no inclination to undertake all that might be done on the farm. Perhaps I ought to add for the benefit of those who may need it, that Mr. Rice's estimates of what he can do in the "fancy" are based on a trade already well begun and an established reputation as a breeder of S. C. White Leghorns, he having quickly made a reputation with that variety.

"I can eat now as I could when a boy on the farm," said Mr. A. W. Graham at the close of his story of how he came to go into poultry keeping.

Brought up on a farm, Mr. Graham left it for a mercantile life in the city, and in time became established in a profitable business of his own. But close application to business, while giving rewards in money exacted penalties in health, and at last it happened one day that an uncommonly acute attack of indigestion so affected the heart that for several hours his life hung in the balance, and when he recovered from the attack it was seen that a change of life was imperative.

Mr. Graham had been a poultry fancier in a small way, growing a few good birds on a city lot, and had been a very successful exhibitor of several varieties, because—as he says—he knew a bird that had a chance of winning, and never exhibited one that had no chance. With his farm training and his taste for poultry it was only natural that he should decide to combine poultry keeping with farm gardening. He bought an eleven acre farm about two miles out of Cortland which is admirably adapted for both purposes.

The settling up of his other business has taken a good deal of his time the past year. Still he has produced some good crops and has

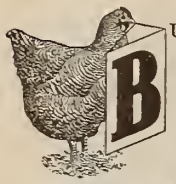
several hundred head of young fowls. So far the breeding stock had been kept in improvised quarters in an old barn and in a few old poultry houses bought cheap at a nearby sale, and the young stock in coops and in the trees. But lumber was on hand for suitable houses, and work of building them was to be begun at once.

Mr. Graham, I found not in favor of the method prevailing throughout his section, of building very warm, tight houses for fowls. He will build tight and comfortable houses on the scratching shed plan, and says that from his experience with small flocks—running through a number of years—and results in the makeshift quarters last winter, he is convinced that he can get just as good results without building as warm houses as customary in his locality.

The varieties he keeps are,—Buff Leghorn, Barred and White Rocks. To produce white eggs—the most in demand—he will grow more Leghorns than of the others. He says he prefers the Buff Leghorn as larger and meatier than the others and not inferior in laying qualities. I hardly think, though, that that is altogether fair to the varieties of Leghorns compared. The meatiest Leghorns I have ever seen were Buffs, but I have seen many of the Browns and Whites that in this respect excelled the average Buffs. It seems to me a question of stocks rather than of varieties.

These two cases I take as fairly typical in poultry keeping. Neither of these men has any idea of making a fortune in poultry. Both are capable of making more in other business than they expect to make in this—provided they could work at the other business. But the more money making business proving in each case unhealthful, each is now contented to take up something congenial, healthful and affording a living, and so live in comfort and in reasonable expectation of a life long enough to enable them to realize their obligations to those dependent upon them.

Co-operative Experiments on the Cost of Egg Production.



BULLETIN 204, of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., gives results of the co-operative experiments for which an appropriation was made by the New York state legislature last year. We have not space to reprint the report in full, but give herewith the introductory and explanatory paragraphs and the summary.

Co-operative Experiments on the Cost of Egg Production.

These experiments were begun in the fall of 1901, and were intended primarily to furnish information as to the cost of the production of eggs during the winter months, and incidentally to give such information as it was possible to secure as to the number of eggs laid per fowl, and the effect of various systems of care, feeding, and management.

Several poultrymen who make more or less of a specialty of producing eggs in the winter, and who had expressed a willingness to undertake the work, were asked to coöperate in the experiment, and several pens of the university flock were also used. In all cases possible the owners were asked to include their whole flock, and in several cases this was done. The smallest flock contained 25 fowls; the largest 600 exclusive of males. In all 2,133 hens and pullets were included in the experiments. Those who participated were C. G. Brainard, Waterville; O. W. Mapes, Middletown; C. S. Menges, Yorktown; Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Dryden; E. C. Stewart, Ithaca; Henry Van Dreser, Cobleskill, White & Rice, Yorktown, and to them thanks are due for cordial assistance and painstaking care in keeping the records asked for.

No restrictions were placed upon the owners as to how the fowls were to be fed, cared for, or managed. In brief, they were asked to go ahead and produce the greatest possible number of eggs at the lowest possible cost, and to report each week the kind and amount of food consumed, and the number of eggs produced. From the reports so received, the results in the following pages have been compiled. Frequent visits were made to each of the places, and there is every reason to believe that the experiments were carefully conducted, and the reports honestly and accurately made. The responsibility for accuracy must, however, remain with those participating, and not with the experiment station.

* * * *

Details of Food Consumed and Eggs Produced.

The records were continued from Dec. 1, 1901, to March 29, 1902, a period of seventeen weeks. This time, as a matter of convenience in discussing the results has been divided into four periods of four weeks each, except the last, which contained five weeks, as follows:

Period I. Dec. 1—28, four weeks.
Period II. Dec. 29—Jan. 25, four weeks.
Period III. Jan. 26—Feb. 22, four weeks.
Period IV. Feb. 23—Mar. 29, five weeks.

In only one or two cases were daily weighings of the food made. In general, a quantity of feed was weighed out, mixed and recorded, and the fowls fed from this until it was used up, when more was weighed out. For this reason it has not been possible to calculate the amount of food consumed in a given period exactly, but the variation is never very great, and the amount for the whole time is correct.

The cost of the foods used has been reckoned from uniform prices. These prices have been based as nearly as possible upon the actual cost price to the consumer, and are as follows:

	Per cwt.
Wheat,	$1 45
Burnt wheat,	1 20
Corn,	1 30
Oats,	1 75
Barley,	1 38
Buckwheat,	1 20
Millet,	1 90
Oats and peas,	1 50
Wheat bran,	1 15
Wheat middlings,	1 15
Wheat middlings (flour grade),	1 30
Corn meal,	1 35
Ground oats,	1 75
Buckwheat middlings,	95
Gluten feed,	1 35
Sugar corn feed,	75
Hominy chop,	1 25
Malt sprouts,	1 05
Old process linseed oil meal,	1 70
American poultry food,	1 50
Mapes' balanced ration,	1 50
Meat scrap,	2 15
Casein,	2 15
Fresh ground bone,	1 00
Skimmed milk,	8½
Potatoes,	42
Turnips,	28
Mangels,	25
Beet pulp,	10
Cabbage,	30
Clover hay,	35

The fowls were credited for the eggs laid on the basis of the New York quotations. The prices used were the highest quotations for fresh eggs taken from the weekly edition of the New York *Producers' Price Current* for the Saturday ending the week of the record, and were as follows:—

Week ending.	Per doz.
December 7,	$ .29
December 14,	.29
December 21,	.36
December 28,	.31
January 4,	.32
January 11,	.36
January 18,	.30
January 25,	.29
February 1,	.30
February 8,	.29
February 15,	.30
February 22,	.36½
March 1,	.29½
March 8,	.25
March 15,	.16½
March 22,	.16½
March 29,	.15½

* * * *

Food Cost of One Dozen Eggs.

As has been already stated, the primary object of the experiment was to obtain the food cost of one dozen eggs. From the summaries of the different flocks it will be seen that this varied very much for the different flocks and in the different periods, ranging from something over five dollars to something less than six cents. For convenience of comparison the cost of one dozen eggs from each flock for each period has been compiled in the following table. The flocks being arranged in order of cheapest production for the whole time.

From the above it will be seen that the average cost for the whole time, taking each flock as a unit, was 16½ cents per dozen. The range being from 8.7 cents (flock C) to 33.9 cents (flock I). It will also be noted that the variation was much less in the fourth period, when the total yield of eggs was much greater than it was in the first and second periods when comparatively few eggs were laid.

The chief factors in determining the cost of one dozen eggs are the cost of the food and the number of eggs laid. In general, the latter was the more important factor. That is, those hens that laid the most eggs produced them at the least cost per dozen, regardless of the cost of the ration. This is well shown in the table below. In order that the cost of food for the different flocks may be readily compared, it has been calculated to a basis of 100 fowls, and in every case here and elsewhere the proportionate amount consumed by the males has been deducted.

FOOD COST OF ONE DOZEN EGGS.

Flock.	Breed.	Age.	1st period.	2d period.	3d period.	4th period.	Whole time.
C,	White Leghorn,	pullets,	$ .109	$ .126	$ .112	$ .056	$ .087
E,	White Leghorn,	pullets,	.186	.15	.10	.075	.11
F,	White Leghorn,	pullets,	.18	.195	.131	.067	.112
K,	Mixed,	mixed,	.186	.127	.122	.076	.113
A,	White Leghorn,	mixed,	.321	.161	.141	.079	.136
B,	White Leghorn,	hens,	.35	.359	.197	.07	.146
J,	Mixed,	mixed,	.517	.305	.216	.054	.163
L,	Mixed,	pullets,	.348	1.09	.382	.077	.176
H,	Black Minorca,	pullets,	.48	.161	.205	.105	.176
D,	White Leghorn,	hens,	.426	.523	.294	.085	.195
G,	Brown Leghorn,	hens,	...	1.52	.402	.073	.203
I,	Black Minorca,	hens,	3.06	2.57	5.82	.098	.339
	Average food cost, 12 flocks,						.163
	Average price, 17 weeks, Dec. 7—March 29,						.283

RELATION OF COST OF FOOD TO COST OF EGGS.

Flock.	Cost of food per 100 hens.	Cost of one doz. eggs.	Rank in cost of egg production.
J,	$28 62	$ .163	7
G,	29 46	.203	11
F,	30 00	.112	3
D,	31 02	.195	10
B,	31 26	.146	6
C,	31 28	.087	1
E,	31 30	.11	2
I,	31 32	.339	12
L,	31 71	.176	8
A,	36 16	.136	5
H,	37 92	.176	9
K,	39 07	.113	4
Average	$32 43		

The flock (J) that was fed at the least cost ranked seventh in cost of egg production, while the flock (K) that was fed most expensively ranked fourth in cost of eggs. On the other hand, the two flocks that produced eggs at the least cost (flock C) and at the greatest cost (flock I) were fed at a difference in cost of only four cents per 100 fowls.

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White Plymouth Rocks

And

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The Union Lock and M. M. S. fences are the cheapest also, as they require fewer posts, etc., and one-half the labor to erect. We sell both kinds at lowest prices. Also Death to Lice, Meat Meal, drinking fountains, leg bands, roup cures, roofing papers, etc. Circulars free. Can save you money on poultry supplies. GEO. A. CHAPIN,
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Keep In Mind

That chicks bred from the winning S. C. W. Leghorns at Philadelphia and Boston are bound to win in their turn. These are to be found at

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Number of Eggs Produced.

From time to time statements are made of the number of eggs that a hen or a flock will lay in any given time, usually a year. These experiments were only carried on for a little less than four months, but it is of interest to study the number of eggs laid by the various flocks during the course of the experiment. The actual numbers are given in detail in the summaries of the various flocks. In the following table the percentage of egg production for each flock for each period and the whole time has been brought together arranged in order of greatest production for the whole time. By "percentage of egg production" is meant the number of eggs produced by 100 fowls each day. That is, if each fowl laid an egg each day the percentage would be 100. The number given shows in how far the flocks fell short of this.

Aside from the wide variations ranging from 0 to nearly 60 per cent. one of the most striking things brought out by the table is the uniformly large production by pullets as compared with hens. Of the twelve flocks, four were composed entirely of pullets, four of hens, and in four hens and pullets were mixed; two of these latter ranked high, and two comparatively low in production of eggs.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF EGGS.

Flock.	1st and 2d periods.	4th period.	Last week of fourth period.
L.	5.	47.2	59.4
I.	1.2	30.3	52.
G.	.9	42.4	48.4
Average poorest 3.	2.4	40.	53.3

Profit and Loss.

In the discussion herewith, by "profit and loss" is simply meant the relation between the cost of the food consumed and the value of the eggs produced at market rates. No account is made of anything else, and it is therefore not really a discussion of profit and loss, but the term is used for want of a better. The discussion is given to bring out some factors of interest that appear by reason of the varying numbers of eggs laid, and the fluctuation in the market price.

The winter of 1901—02 was remarkable both because of the high price of foods and the high price of eggs, the latter running much further toward spring than usual. In fact, the highest quotation for the whole winter, namely, 36½ cents, was for the week ending February 21st.

From the summaries of the various flocks, the profit per 100 fowls for each period, and for the whole time for each flock has been brought together in the table below, arranged in order of greatest profit for the whole time.

Considering each flock as a unit, the average excess of production over cost of food consumed was $23.93 per 100 fowls for the four months. This represents the return to the owner for money invested and labor expended. Whether or not it may be considered a profitable return will depend upon individual conditions, and cannot well be discussed here.

It will also be noticed that the five flocks that gave the best returns were among the larger flocks; that only four flocks out of twelve returned eggs to the amount of the food consumed during the first period; that five flocks in the second period, and three flocks in the third period also failed to produce eggs to the value of the food consumed; that one flock for the whole time consumed food to the value of $14.46 per 100 fowls more than the value of the eggs produced. The table further shows the fact already brought out that it was the flocks that laid best in December and January from which the greatest profit was secured.

As a general summary the flocks have been arranged below in order of profit, giving also the rank in cost of eggs per dozen, percentage of eggs laid, and cost of food consumed.

PERCENTAGE OF EGGS PRODUCED.

Flock.	Breed.	Age.	1st period.	2d period.	3d period.	4th period.	Whole time.
C.	White Leghorn.	pullets,	27.4	23.8	30.	57.8	36.1
K.	Mixed,	mixed,	19.7	32.8	33.	50.9	34.9
E.	White Leghorn.	pullets,	(17.2)*	21.	31.4	42.	28.6
A.	White Leghorn,	mixed,	12.9	18.6	28.4	44.	26.8
F.	White Leghorn,	pullets.	15.6	14.5	24.3	48.7	26.8
H.	Black Minorca,	pullets,	8.4	21.1	22.	32.7	21.7
B.	White Leghorn.	hens,	8.5	8.4	17.2	46.5	21.6
L.	Mixed,	mixed,	7.3	2.6	9.6	47.2	18.1
J.	Mixed,	mixed,	5.9	11.5	15.	35.5	17.7
D.	White Leghorn,	hens.	(7.5)*	6.5	10.7	36.	16.
G.	Brown Leghorn,	hens,	.0	1.8	7.7	42.4	14.6
I.	Black Minorca,	hens,	1.1	1.2	.6	30.3	9.3
	Average for 12 flocks.						23.2

* For the first three weeks the eggs from the hens and pullets in flocks D and E were not recorded separately. For the next three weeks the hens laid almost exactly one-eighth, and the pullets seven-eighths of all the eggs. The eggs laid for the first three weeks have accordingly been apportioned between flocks D and E on this basis so that these flocks might be compared with the others.

Of the remainder, the best flock of hens (B) barely equaled the poorest flock of pullets (H). The difference is the more marked in the earlier periods than in the later, and is well brought out below. The flocks being averaged as units.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF EGGS.

	Periods.				
Pullets.	1st	2d	3d	4th	Whole time.
Flocks C, E, F, H,	17.2	20.1	26.9	45.3	28.3
Hens.					
Flocks B, D, G, I,	4.3	4.5	9.1	38.8	15.4

It might perhaps be argued that it is scarcely fair to average together for this purpose flocks of different breeds belonging to different owners; but flocks B and C, composed of hens and pullets of the same breed were owned by the same person, and were fed and cared for exactly alike. The same is also true of flocks D and E. If now we average the percentage of egg laid by the hens and pullets of these flocks, the results are quite as striking as is shown by the figures below:

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF EGGS.

	Periods.				
Pullets.	1st	2d	3d	4th	Whole time.
Flocks C and E,	22.3	22.4	30.4	49.9	32.4
Hens.					
Flocks B and D,	8.	7.5	14.	41.3	18.8

Another striking result brought out by the table of egg production is that those flocks that laid best during the first two periods also laid best in the last period. In other words, the flocks that laid poorly in the early winter, when they did begin to lay did not surpass those that had been laying at least fairly well all the time. If the number laid during the fourth period, and in the last week of the fourth period by the three flocks that laid best during the first two periods is compared with the number laid by the three flocks that laid poorest during the first two periods, it will be seen that the advantage is quite distinctly with the early laying flocks as below:

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF EGGS.

Flock.	1st and 2d periods.	4th period.	Last week of fourth period.
K,	26.3	50.9	60.3
C.	25.6	57.8	63.
E,	19.1	42.	55.5
Average best 3,	23.7	50.2	59.6

PROFIT (EXCESS OF VALUE OF EGGS OVER COST OF FOOD) PER 100 FOWLS.

Flock.	1st period.	2d period.	3d period.	4th period.	Whole time.
C,	$ 13 02	$ 10 65	$ 14 28	$ 24 22	$ 62 10
K,	5 99	14 50	14 74	18 11	53 10
E,	5 09	8 09	15 68	15 20	43 98
F,	4 82	4 29	10 74	19 59	38 77
A,	— 11	6 59	11 50	16 00	33 62
B,	— 70	— 92	4 89	17 21	20 32
H,	—3 20	7 64	5 24	8 08	17 76
J,	—2 78	10	3 52	15 01	15 09
L,	— 60	—4 68	—1 47	15 42	8 14
D,	—1 98	—2 79	77	11 32	6 88
G,	—6 83	—5 13	—1 46	15 34	1 80
I,	—7 04	—6 46	—7 00	6 35	—14 46

VALLEY FARM WHITE ROCKS WON ONE-HALF THE PAN-AM. FIRSTS.

Conclusions.

In the seventeen weeks from December 1st to March 29th, in twelve flocks, representing eight owners and 2,100 fowls, the average daily production of eggs was 23.2 per 100 fowls.

During the same time the average food cost of one dozen eggs was 16.3 cents. The flocks that laid most eggs during December and January laid most eggs also in March.

The egg production of pullets (hatched in 1901) was notably in excess of that of hens, particularly in the earlier periods when the price of eggs was highest.

The average cost of feeding 100 hens for the seventeen weeks was $32.43.

The average excess of production over cost of food for seventeen weeks was $23.93 per 100 fowls.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Flock.	Breed.	Age.	"Profit" Excess of value of eggs over cost of food per 100 fowls. Amt.	Rank.	Food cost of one dozen eggs. Amt.	Rank.	Percentage of eggs laid. Amt.	Rank.	Cost of food consumed per 100 fowls. Amt.	Rank.
C,	White Leghorn,	pullets,	$ 62 10	1	$ .087	1	36.1	1	$ 31 28	6
K,	Mixed,	mixed,	53 10	2	.113	4	34.9	2	39 07	12
E,	White Leghorn,	pullets,	43 98	3	.11	2	28.6	3	31 30	7
F,	White Leghorn,	pullets,	38 77	4	.112	3	26.8	5	30 00	3
A,	White Leghorn,	mixed,	33 62	5	.136	5	26.8	4	36 16	10
B,	White Leghorn,	hens,	20 32	6	.146	6	21.6	7	31 26	5
H,	Black Minorca,	pullets,	17 76	7	.176	9	21.7	6	37 92	11
J,	Mixed,	mixed,	15 09	8	.163	7	17.7	9	28 62	1
L,	Mixed,	pullets,	8 14	9	.176	8	18.1	8	31 71	9
D,	White Leghorn,	hens,	6 88	10	.195	10	16.	10	31 02	4
G,	Brown Leghorn,	hens,	1 80	11	.203	11	14.6	11	29 46	2
I.	Black Minorca,	hens,	—14 46	12	.339	12	9.3	12	31 32	8

Exposed Chicks — Remarkable Laying.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I had some chicks hatched Dec. 25, 1901, that were exposed to severe cold. There were seven of them. One died. Some of the others started to lay June 21st; at present time, Sept. 2d, are molting. They are normal weight and healthy; were fed plenty of cut clover and vegetables while growing.

We have a half breed hen, Indian Game-R. I. Red, that on six days out of a month laid two eggs, and 30 eggs in the month of 31 days. Had her in a trap nest coop.

B. M. KLEPPINGER.

Holmesburg, Pa.

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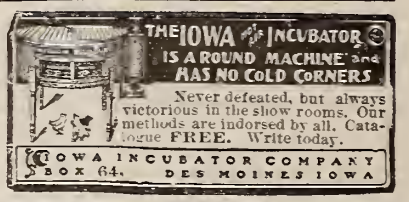

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More About Licensing Judges.

IN THE LAST number of FARM-POULTRY there appeared an article from the *American Fancier* in which the writer, speaking of licensing judges, takes the ground that such a practice is of doubtful utility. His arguments are that a theoretical test may uot be a practical test; that some good judges cauuot spell correctly; that some civil service examinations are "a rip-roaring farce," and that glibness with the tongue and pencil do not necessarily indicate a good judge of poultry.

The present writer having served ou a committee charged with selecting competent judges for one of the largest poultry shows in the United States, is willing to admit all the conteutions of the *American Fancier*, and still believes that the plan of liceusing judges, if *properly conducted*, is a most commendable proposition.

In the first place it should be admitted that there are examinations and examiuatious. It is possible for a man to be a good fireman and a poor Shakspeare scholar; a uian may be a good policeman and be a little weak in astronomy; a man may be a good letter carrier and may not be au expert bacteriologist. An examination iu law need not touch on Old Testament history, for example; nor should an examination iu medicine hranch out into real estate contracts. An architect need not be learned in paleoutology, nor need a civil engineer know much about music. And, "by the same token," as an Irishmau would say, a poultry judge need not be a grammarian nor a rhetorician. The examinations which are aptly called, in the article referred to, "rip-roaring farces" are precisely those examinations which take in subjects which are foreign to the matter in hand, and which do not touch salient points as they should; hence the "rip-roaring farce." But it does not follow that because some examinations are improperly conducted that all examinations are bad and unreliable. It is merely a question whether a certain examination is properly conducted. If properly conducted, such examination sifts out the incompetent and rewards the meritorious; if improperly conducted, it does the reverse.

An examination for a poultry judge which neglected the main poiuts and allowed a man to get through simply because he was a glib talker or a good ready writer, would indeed be false and misleading, and such examiners would he guilty of gross incompetence if not dishonesty. Really, isn't it assuming too much to suppose that the American Poultry Association would select such examiners and permit such au examination? Any body of men who would sanction such a thing must be either incompetent or dishonest—or, in plain language, must be either knaves or fools. The officers of the A. P. A. are human, like the rest of us, and occasionally err, but are we prepared to call them knaves or fools? Assuredly not. And yet, the chain of argument brought up by the writer in the *American Fancier* puts them in one of these two categories—unless there is a flaw in his argument.

The flaw in the argument is sufficiently apparent. Reduced to a syllogistic form it runs thus:

Examinations should determine fitness for a position.

Some examinatious fail to do so.

Therefore *all* examiuations are "rip-roaring farces."

(This involves such a rank absurdity that further comment is uunecessary for the intelligent reader).

Possibly the writer in the *American Fancier* meant to imply that it is impossible to judge of a mau's ability to judge fowls by any sort of examination by experts in the same line. What an absurdity. Suppose, beloved reader, that you aud I and five other experts iu breeding Browu Leghorns, for example, were seated in a well lighted room, and the applicant comes in and takes a bird out of the cage and begins scoring; how many words could he utter and how many moves could he make before we would begin to size him up? Suppose he were asked to pick out a disqualified bird from a row of cages first, and then asked to take each section and tell what a bird should have aud whereiu a particular bird was excellent and wherein he was deficient. How much would he cut that comb, and why? How much would he cut for that breast, and why? And so on with each selection. Does he detect or suspect any "faking," and why? What would we do in certain cases, and why?

If the applicant was iucompetent, it would not take two minutes to size him up. It wonld uot be an examination in rhetoric, nor penmanship, nor grammar, nor spelling; it would simply be for him to demonstrate his correct understanding of the Standard's ideal and his ability to apply that knowledge to iudividual birds under the show room conditions before a competent jury of experts.

If the A. P. A. is ever going to do anything worth doing, it ought to take up this matter of grading and licensing judges. As things are now directors of small shows at least, are all at sea as to *who is who* iu judging poultry. Up comes a smooth, persuasive bluffer who claims to be an expert judge. We have met him, and he is smooth, but he doesn't know "beans" about poultry; but he will judge the whole show if you will let him. He doesn't know a Muscovy duck from a Blue Andalusian. He scores a bird 85 that goes to a first class show the next week and is scored 95 by a first class judge; or vice versa. And the result—? The result is a fizzle. The small breeder gets entirely wrong views and wrong ideas, and confusion worse confounded ensues all aronnd.

On the other hand there may be a most excellent young man and a judge of natural ability who is perfectly competent in his line. He can't get a first class job, because he is not known. He applies to the directors of a first class show, and they would readily employ him if they were sure he was competent, but directors are not expert examiners nor have they the time to spare if they knew how. The result is that the capable unknown yonng man is crowded out and has no show. Directors of big shows can't try experiments, and they hire only men of national reputation, in the endeavor to secure competent judges. Such men are scarce and come high. Naturally they don't want their ranks swelled with certified judges. (Right here comes the pertinent query: Was the writer in the *American Fancier* a judge himself, and did he oppose licensing judges hecanse he, as a judge, wanted to keep up a nice tight little monopoly of well known judges?)

Again there are very few men who are competent to judge any and all classes of birds. A man may be strong on Minorcas and weak on geese; he may know Brahmas well and be utterly unfit on Hamburgs; a Plymouth Rock man may be off on Polish. This is no discredit to a man; there are limitations on human knowledge even in poultry matters.

The licensing committee ought to be divided into (roughly) about four divisions: American, Mediterraneau, Asiatic and Miscellaneous. A man would thus be encouraged to specialize in the class that he bred or was most interested in, aud might become an expert and authority in that class. This would enable managers to employ men who were not making a profession or trade of judging, who did not profess to know everything in the poultry line, but rather a few things well.

It is not the purpose of the present writer to undertake to give the details of how the licensing committee for judges should be constituted or how it should proceed in its work; but such work would, if properly done, be a great blessing to the poultry world; it would be hard work; it would be a task calliug for good judgment, tact and discretion, and it might be easily perverted into rank injustice aud favoritism, but it is work that ought to be done, can be done, and cannot wait much longer. Instead of being disconraged over the "rip roaring farces" of other examinations in other classes of business, we onght to be thankful that we have had those failures pointed out to us so that we may avoid that kind of error, and, like sensible men, shun the piffalls into which others have fallen.

EDWARD L. C. MORSE.

POULTRY HOUSE OF H. A. SMITH, POINT DU BUTE, N. B.

This half-tone is from a photo. by Mr. W. A. Warren, Sackville, N. B. Mr. Warren describes the house as about 20 x 90 ft., with ample accommodation for 200 hens. The low front part contains the scratching sheds.

Why the Score Card is Popular.

At the present time the great majority of fanciers favor the score card system of judging, and we believe it will always remain the favorite. The reason of this is that it offers more return for the entry fee paid than the comparison system possibly can. The comparison system deals with hut one thing, and that is the placing of the awards, and in this respect cauuot be said to he any more accurate than the score card. There is nothing iu the work of comparison that gives any idea as to the degree of qnality of the winners, while those birds uot in the winning list receive no recoguition whatever. They may be very close to the winners in quality, but receive uothing by which their owner may have even a faint idea of what the judge's opiniou of them may have been. Either system will place awards properly, that is when properly applied, but there comparison stops, while the score card gives the estimate of the judge as to the quality of each bird in a class, and an exhibitor may kuow how near the poorest bird in the class approaches the quality of the winners. Each bird is passed upon by the judge, aud his opinion of its quality expressed by the score card. An exhibitor may not have a bird in the list of winners, yet each bird has received the attention of the judge, and the card expresses his opiuion of it. It is this measurement of value, expressed in a definite way, that gives the score card its strong hold upon the poultry fraternity, and that causes it to be preferred to the comparison system. It gives a return that the comparison system cannot, hence its popularity.—*Poultry Herald.*

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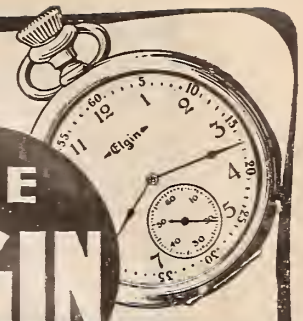

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C. P. NETTLETON.

One of the "Old Settlers."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fourth article in a series of semi-autobiographical articles which began in August 15th paper, with a sketch of D. J. Lambert, and was followed in the September 1st paper with sketches of Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe and H. W. Slade. It is our hope that these will be in effect letters of sound advice to beginners and struggling poultrymen from those who have beeu markedly successful in some liue of this great and growing industry. In order to keep these articles quite close to the liues we judge most immediately helpful to the readers of the paper, as well as of most general interest, we have asked those contributing to this series to make their articles substantially answer the following questions:

1.—How did you become interested in poultry culture—in what line or lines, and on what scale did you begin?

2.—Was the business bnilt up on lines originally planned, or did it grow naturally along most profitable lines? In either case, what branch or combination of branches of poultry culture is now carried on?

3.—As a novice, what were yonr best helps? What the most formidable obstacles?

4.—Knowing the ins and outs of the bnsiuess as you now do, if you had at this time to make a new beginning, what would you do differently?

MY EXPERIENCE in breeding faucy poultry began iu 1866. I began with a few Light Brahmas, and the uext year added Buff Cochins, breeding ouly a few birds at first, mostly Cochins the first year. The next year I added the theu called White Faced Black Spanish, of which I raised mauy, and had a large sale for hoth hirds aud eggs.

In 1868, I attended the poultry exhibition at Philadelphia Christmas week, and purchased the first prize male bird in Light Brabmas, which put me ou my feet in the Brahma liue.

In the next few years I added others, as Houdans, Creve-Coeurs, White Dorkings, White Cochins, Black Cochins, or as they were known at that time, Black Javas. I purchased them as Black Javas, hut soon called them Cochins, and at that time did quite a husiuess in Black Cochins.

In 1867 I purchased some White Cochius of a Mr. Elwood, of Southport, Coun., aud did quite a husiuess with them. Mr. Elwood told me that a sailor friend of his, returniug from a sea voyage, brought them with him, but could not tell from what place.

I also hred Roueu and other varieties of ducks for a few years. A record of the poultry exhibitions held in Connecticut at that time will show that I wou my share of the prizes.

I had no definite object in view at the start, only that I liked the hreediug of fancy poultry, and carried it ou for a few years to see how much I could get out of it. Later, as my room hecame limited, and other busiuess claimed my attention, I gave up all hut Light Brahmas and Black Cochins. I hred Black Cochius until the 'eighties, when I dropped them, keeping only the Brahmas, which I have hred to the present time.

As a novice my hest helps were attending poultry exhibitious, comparing my stock with others, reading opinious of others in poultry papers, etc., aud trying to use a little commou seuse with it. Knowing some of the ins aud outs of the poultry husiuess at the present time, did I want to start into the breeding of fancy poultry, I would take oue or two varieties possessing the same general characteristics of style or shape, study the breeds carefully until I was sure I had become acquainted with their peculiarities, and knew how to mate, hreed, and exhibit them.

If I should attempt to breed two varieties, would select those that approached each other in type, style, etc., as it is easier for the beginner to succeed with two varieties that clearly resemble each other, than with two that are eutirely different.

At the preseut time it is harder for the amateur to succeed in this line thau it was a few years ago. The breeding of faucy poultry is getting to be quite a science, aud it takes lots of time, study, and care for the amateur to breed, exhibit, and win in competition with the older heads, unless he has the cash to go into the market and buy what he wants—in that case he ought not to he called a breeder.

C. P. NETTLETON.

Shelton, Conu.

The New Poultry Science.

SINCE THE days when the Athenians spent their time in nothing else but to hear or to tell some new thing, human nature has been much the same; the uovel has been the interestiug and the attractive, no matter how grotesque or how improbable it might he.

Some years ago, the man, who for many years had been, in popular estimation, the Solon of poultry literature, the chief professor of poultry practice in its best estate, said:—"There is really nothing new in poultry matters. It is only necessary for me to take down my old manuscripts every ten years, revise them a little, aud seud them out anew."

But a change has lately come about, and we have at last something new in poultry literature. For a single man—himself a recent discovery—has discovered more new things about poultry than all the workers of the last fifty years have unearthed. In that he is new, and proclaims new "truths" lies, I imagine, the reason for the fact that he now occupies two lions' shares in some promineut poultry papers, and also appears in some of the better agricultural priuts.

For instance, it is not five years since the chief apostle of practical poultrydom was dinning it into our wooden heads that the one great secret of success with winter layers was to raise early hatched well fed pullets. I venture the guess that ninety-nine out of every hundred well read and well practiced poultry keepers still agree with him; but the new teacher says this: "Doubt of the possibilty of satisfactory laying by *mature* hens in autumn and winter is not yet completely relegated to the limbo of exploded impossibilities where it belongs." He then refers to the general belief that heavy winter laying indicates poor spring laying and lack of fertility, and says that, in different years, he has had yearling and two year old hens lay from sixty to seventy-six eggs each between autumn and February 10th, all eggs laid from the latter date to late in July being incubated, and every one proving fertile. The deductiou he makes is this: "These facts seem to dispose of all the doubts previously referred to herein." Later in the same article he shows (?) that we can breed and feed our fowls to great egg yield without stimulation or forcing, and also without degeneration, by instancing a single bird iu his yards, of the two hundred egg type, which has laid more eggs in her third laying year than in any previous year, and one of whose daughters is his second best hen uow. Strange to say, the same old story applies to this hen; she produces a large proportiou of infertile eggs. But he prefers to pass over this easily, and make his point from the fact that the eggs which do hatch "produce chicks of superlative vitality."

It seems rather strauge that, with so much that is new and to some degree startling to present, this writer should make one very old mistake—a mistake so old that probably no mortal has missed making it. This is the mistake of thinking that one swallow makes a summer, and that things which to him "*seem* to be proved" *are* proved. I used to wonder why presiding officers had a habit of sayiug, "It *seems* to be carried. It *is* carried." But further experience has taught me that everyone needs leeway to provide for possible errors.

I do not think I shall he generally contradicted if I say that the hird which is brought forward to prove any particular point is, in nearly every instance, an exceptional hird. Perhaps it would not he fair to bring up the old saying that the exception proves the rule, the "rule" being, of course, in this view, the reverse of the exception; but I would call attention to the fact that, in my own experience and observation, it is not only the exceptional hen which we "make a uote of," but that this hen is quite sure to be exceptional because she has had treatment different in some degree from that accorded to the body of the flock. This might prove more than I now wish it to, by hinting that common sense would say, "then why not give the main flock this same treatmeut?" were it not the fact that this action is seldom feasible. For instance, there is a certain "flock" of Brown Leghorns widely advertised as the "242-egg" strain. This "flock" was composed of three members. But it is not feasible to carry out layers in lots of three. Similarly, I have noticed that the exceptional hird is usually treated in some special way for the sake of experiment, or else circumstances, or her own habits, divide her in some respects from the main flock.

Referriug to forcing hy stimulation, and to the use of illy balanced rations—the latter as "ignorance," the former as "unwise"—our friend says: "What will our future fowls be if such maintenance remains general? They will all he decrepit, or there will not he any." The word "remains" here shows that the writer quoted rates the present general treatment of fowls as either unwise or ignorant. Iu view, then, of the imminent danger that the fowl of this country will run out through the general unwisdom and ignorance unless we accept the new light now shed on our path, let us study for a moment the recommended treatment.

This consists of using houses draft proof, dry, water tight, sunny throughout, cleanly, deeply littered in open scratching sheds; of giving feed balanced to a nutritive ratio of from one to four up to one to six, according to weather, climate, and breed. And this treatment is not one iota different from that which the large majority of the better poultrymen of the day are recommending. Does the "newness," then, of all this fanfaronade lie in extravagance of statement, and possibly in the abstruse writer's estimation of the value of his own work?

"Get eggs in autumn and winter from pullets, yearlings, two year olds, or any age. Get eggs whenever you can." Thus our authority.

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Present owner has made a good living off the place from the sale of poultry, eggs and vegetables, for the past 5 years, and now offers to sell or lease for a term of years to a responsible party, on account of other business.

This is a good opportunity for a man who has had some experience with poultry to get into a good thing.

F. O. PRICE, 17 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

Gold Medal and Highest Award at Pan-American, October, 1901, Were Placed on

The CYPHERS INCUBATOR

Time and time again the Cyphers 360-egg machine in the hands of our customers has hatched upwards of 300 chicks from 360 untested eggs. Allowing ten chicks to the hen, it would take thirty hens to hatch 300 chicks.

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"My incubator holds 360 eggs and from one loading I got 301 chicks."—Jas. C. Myers, Oakes, Pa.

"One hatch I obtained 327 strong, healthy chicks from the 360-egg Cyphers."—Sprague Bros., Florence, O.

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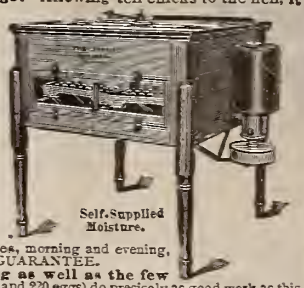

Literally thousands of persons in every walk of life are doing as well as the few above quoted, and the smaller sizes of Cyphers Incubators (60, 120 and 220 eggs) do precisely as good work as this largest size, on this you can absolutely depend. While you are about it, why not buy the best and know that you are right? Illustrative descriptive 16-page circulars, English, German or Spanish, free on request. Complete catalogue, 180 pages, 8x11 inches, 10 cents in stamps for postage. Ask for Book No. 4 and address our nearest office.

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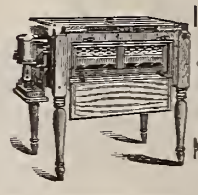

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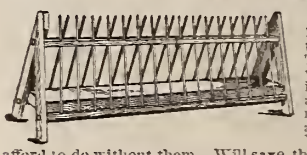

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makes a certainty of raising chicks after hatching them. Try a little and we will sell you more. 1 lb. by mail, 25c; 5 lbs. by express, 40c; 60 lb case, freight or express, $4.20.

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DAVIS'

Blue Barred Plym. Rocks

Boston, 1902.

In the largest and best show ever held in the world my Rocks won the most coveted prize, FIRST and THIRD PENS (14 pens competing). I showed 6 cock'ls in the open class, winning 5 ribbons in the largest and best class of cock'ls ever shown at Boston—(30 cock'ls being unplaced).

At Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 10—13, 1901, Hawkins judge, I won 1st (92½) and 2d cock; 1st (94) and 2d hen; 1st (94), 2d and 4th pullet; 1st (92½), 2d, 3d and 4th c'k'ls, 1st pen; Silver cup for best display, and many specials.

At So. Framingham, Dec. 3—6, 1901, I won 1st c'k'l, 1st cock, 1st pullet, 1st pen; Silver cup for best two males and five females, and Silver cup for best display in the whole Am. class.

Stock For Sale

I have the finest lot of chicks I ever raised. If you want breeders or show birds, write for prices and get my circular.

W. E. DAVIS, Haverhill, Mass, Care of Merrimack Nat. Bank,

FIRST WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK.
Novice Class, Boston, 1902.
Bred and owned by F. P. Pulsifer & Co., Natick, Mass

Thanks, oh thanks for so much confirmation of the general effort. It is exactly what we've all been doing, but we have somehow believed that pullets were more likely to give us early winter eggs. "Tell us how to get eggs *before* January," is the cry at the institutes.

We all have beliefs, sometimes hard to change. The new teacher has them also. He says: "I don't believe it is essential that any hen should become degenerate, used up, exhausted, even if she lays three hundred eggs in a year." Perhaps a few will agree with him.

All the above references are to a single article, served up as valuable new contributions to poultry "science," by a very prominent agricultural weekly.

I wonder if any will be found to agree with the following, taken from an article in one of the better poultry journals:

"The much lauded superlative merits of birds because of breed has, undoubtedly, no ground whatever, and it is a matter of surprise to me to read special laudation of any breed or variety as layers, by some of the oldest and best of poultrymen and writers. An adult fowl whose natural weight is three and one-half pounds is just about the same in any breed under the same conditions of maintenance."

The first of these statements must mean that the writer of them has been familiar with our poultry literature for a very brief time only. He surely could not be surprised at a thing he had read week by week and month by month for years, as the rest of us have done.

The second means — doesn't it? — that we may look for so many eggs from so many pounds (natural weight) of layer, whatever the breed. The assertion is also made (based on experiment, as stated) that two ounces is the average weight of the eggs of all weights of birds, when the birds are laying every successive day, variations in size occurring when breaks in regularity of laying occur. The deduction, given as an "assumption," is that "any fowl of any breed can be made to lay about equal weights of eggs in a year, *if* their inherited prolificacy, manner of raising, and maintenance as adults be on a par." This is as safe an assumption as I have known to be made, notwithstanding that it may cause the lifting of many brows; for no man living can prove whether or not two birds are equal in "inherited prolificacy." But how this does demolish the foundations of Minorca breeders. I'd like to hear from Mrs. Monroe on this.

M. V. NORYS.

Combining Creamery and Poultry Work.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:— I am a new subscriber to FARM-POULTRY. I subscribed for the paper because I intend to go into the poultry business, and about the first long article I ever read in the line was your "Why the Failures in Poultry Keeping?" and it has put me to thinking. Will shortly outline to you my present conditions and plans for the future, and trust you will give me your advice through FARM-POULTRY. You may thus not only help me, but others, too.

I am a creamery butter maker, and have been such for ten years. Am getting fair wages, like the profession, and would not give it up were it not for the fact that it is not a healthy profession. It is confining, hard work in damp atmosphere. Am thirty years old, in good health as yet, but I feel it will not always be so if I keep at it too many more years. I have three acres of land belonging to the creamery, at my disposal. I keep about fifty to sixty chickens. It has occurred to me that I might keep my position as butter maker for say, three years more, and in the meantime learn all I can about poultry through literature and through practice with my little flock. I thought after two or three years I might be able to tell whether I am fit for the new business or not.

Now what I want to know at present is: How shall I start my experimental or educational poultry farm? I have a mixed bunch of chickens of no pedigree or merit; had I better clean them out and get a small pure bred flock that could make the foundation for the future? Would you advise me to build a small poultry house and yard according to approved fashion? My idea was to get a 200-egg incubator and some brooders, and build a brooder house large enough to accommodate two or three hatches. Do you think the investment would pay? I can have all the milk and skim milk I want, also can raise green forage, and get grain very cheap. Will the investment pay, even if after three years I do conclude to stick to it?

Do you suppose $500 sufficient capital to embark into the business large enough to afford a living? Do you consider the White Cochin a good breed? I have taken a liking to their description, as it says they are well adapted for northern climate such as South Dakota.

I think the advice you gave in that article is worth more than all I have read about poultry, and although you do give little encouragement to a beginner, it is evidently sound advice.

I would like to get more of it, just that kind, before I go into it to any extent. Do you think I can learn enough in two or three years in the way outlined? I have plenty of spare time in the fall, winter and early spring, and whatever I do I like to do it well. I want to start small and increase according to profits. Cleanliness and close attention to details are the secret of success in creamery work, and I am sure these are main factors in poultry work; so I may not be so very much out of my sphere if I do go into poultry. Am I right?

Trusting that you will favor with a reply through your valuable paper, and that you will give your candid opinion in my case.

C. H. W.

WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLET AND COCKEREL.
Score 95 and 95 1-2.
Bred and owned by F. P. Pulsifer & Co., Natick, Mass.

It seems to me that this is one of the cases where it would be wiser to develop poultry as a side line than to undertake to make it an exclusive business. Mr. W. has a position, giving, as he says, fair wages and plenty of spare time through half or more of the year. The objection to continuing in it is its unhealthiness. Admitting that it is to some extent unhealthy, would it not be better to take poultry keeping on a scale and in such a way that the work would help the system to withstand the effects of the creamery work? If after a time either failure to maintain a satisfactory state of health, or a sufficiently promising prospect of making as good or better living from poultry warranted a change, it could be made. In my mind the objection here to going into poultry with the fixed purpose of abandoning the other work as soon as possible is, that under such circumstances, in his eagerness to get a stock large enough to make him a living established a man is apt to undertake more than he can swing either physically or financially.

On the other hand if he takes up the work in part in a spirit of recreation, and defers his decision as to making it an exclusive business as long as possible, he is more likely to keep it on a scale that he can handle easily. A man might with his opportunity get ready to go into the poultry business on a living scale in two or three years, but it would be just as well to take things more leisurely. His training in his present occupation should be of decided advantage to him in acquiring good methods of working with poultry.

Five hundred dollars invested in a lump would not equip a poultry plant on a scale to make a living, but that amount put in gradually and eked out by carefully developing the things that can be pushed by work and natural increase, would go a long way toward it.

In starting it would be well to hold on to the mixed bunch of chickens until the thoroughbred stock was well started. Get one good pen of thoroughbreds for breeding, and as soon as possible replace the scrubs with the offspring of this pen.

The White Cochin, if one happened to get good practical stock, would do well in that climate, but there are so comparatively few of that variety bred that I would rather take another. Any of the varieties of the American class should be profitable fowls in that climate.

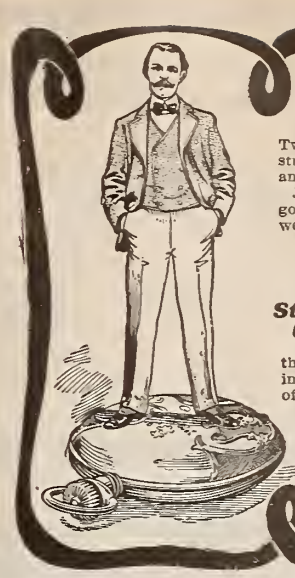
POULTRY FARM TO LET.
Four houses 10x50; brood house 16x26; grain and cook house. Exceptionally favorable opportunity.
ROLAND YORK, Falmouth Foreside, Me

Hackensack, N. J., Show.

The Bergen County Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will hold a show in the Hackensack armory, Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 11—13 inclusive. Competition open to the world. The show will be judged by W. J. Stanton and Thos. Rawson. Spratt's coops and feed will be used. Premium lists are now ready. Come and exhibit and share some of the prize money. M. D. MARSH, Sec'y.
W. J. KEENEY, Sup't.

Tabor, Iowa, Show.

The second annual show of the Tabor Poultry Association will be held at Tabor, Nov. 24—26, 1902. Liberal cash and special premiums are offered, including a $15 silver cup and two standard incubators. This will be the only early show held in the southwestern portion of the state, and nearby fanciers should take the opportunity of getting their birds scored by W. S. Russell, before sending them to the winter exhibitions. Premium lists and other information will be furnished on application to the secretary, E. H. Harrison, Tabor, Iowa.



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Semi-Monthly.

The 1st and 15th of each month.

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In the Oct. 15th issue, Dr. P. T. Woods, whose article on "Colds and Roup," in the issue of this paper for Jan. 1, 1899, has since stood as the best popular treatment of the subject, will have an article entitled, "Roup and Roupy Colds," in which the subject is brought down to date in accordance with the results of three years further observation and investigation.

A considerable part of the paper will be taken up with the editor's account of his recent trip to New York and Canada points. There is material in that for a volume, and it could be easily run through four or five papers, but with many other interesting articles planned for fall and early winter numbers, we expect to complete this in at least two papers.

EDITORIAL.

Publishing Show Awards.

IT IS really amusing to note how laboriously some of our contemporaries are explaiuing month after month to their readers why and how it is that they do not publish show awards in full. The explanations, of course, are repeated again and again because of the insistent demand of readers for the show reports — that is, for the lists of awards, which in fact constitute the most of the news of the shows in which the public is interested. But the most amusing thing about the explanations is the way they avoid the fact that some papers do priut awards in full, and this is all the more amusing because the reader especially interested in a certain paper, and desirous of seeing awards published in full in that paper, so frequeutly clinches his argument by a pointed reference to the papers that are publishing awards. We kuow this both from the written and verbal statements of a number of those who have interested themselves in the matter. Evidently the "cue" of those who maintain the impracticability of publishing awards, is to say nothing to enlighten those depending upon their columns for news as to the status of this matter elsewhere.

The fact is that a number of papers of local circulation are publishiug in full awards at shows held in their territory, and that two papers are publishing awards generally. These two are FARM-POULTRY aud the *American Fancier*. The *Fancier*, we think, publishes all lists sent as fast as space cau be provided. We publish upon conditions mutually advantageous to the show associations and the paper. Failure to accept these conditious keeps the awards at some of the shows out of this paper. Iu most cases such failures occur through the neglect of officers of associations to present the matter to their members for action. We regret that it happeus that way, but considering that while the shows, as a whole, are of geueral interest, each show by itself (excepting a few large ones) is only of local iuterest, we go on the principle that if those interested in a show are not interested in having the awards at that show published, very few others will be.

One editor, in a September paper, makes the point that the average show report would require at least a page of space. We can't help thinking that had he tried as hard to devise a way of condensing reports and economizing space as he does to show the impossibility of publishing awards, he might have beeu able to see how it could be done.

Our two January issues last winter contained reports of forty-eight shows, besides the extended report of the Philadelphia show. The average space required for the forty-eight was seveu and one-fourth inches. Some quite large shows require little space because they are made up of a few large classes of popular varieties. Thirty of these forty-eight shows took less thau the average space, and only eight required as much as a column of our space.

To be sure, we condense reports as much as is practicable, and we print them in a finer type than the body of the reading matter. We have to do so in order to make it possible to publish them; but the poiut is that they are published, and the public gets the awards.

✠

Poultry Products This Year and Last.

THE AIRY estimates of shortages in the poultry crop of the couutry promulgated in some of our contemporaries do not seem to be borne out by statistics of receipts at the more important markets. Undoubtedly there are many places where there is a local shortage, and very many individual producers who have less than last year, and if a person wanted to find such evidence of the existence of a general shortage, there would be no difficulty at all in doiug so.

But those are conditions which obtain in every year, and with the present day facilities for transportation, local shortages do not mean as much, even to the localities in which they occur, as they once did.

The statistics of receipts at such markets as Boston and New York always furnish a much better iudication of actual conditions than the observations of any man or uumber of men, however experienced and unbiased; for such estimates are, after all, mere guesses at the sum total of a few known and a large number of unknown quantities.

For the first eight months of the current year, receipts of dressed poultry at Boston were 135,559 cases; same period last year, 127,065 cases. Receipts of eggs for the same period in the two years were, 1902, 793,518 cases; 1901, 819,933 cases. This falling off iu eggs might be assumed to indicate that the laying stocks of the country had been reduced, and that the excess of poultry receipts iudicated a reduction of stocks on farms. But the fact that egg receipts since April 1st are largely in excess of receipts for the same period last year — 1901, 589,223 cases; 1902, 628,407 cases — is rather against that conclusion.

As we pointed out some time ago, it might be possible to effect a considerable reduction of laying stocks without reducing the output of eggs. To one considering all these facts in their bearings on the poiut at issue without bias, no positive conclusion is possible, though the inferences favor the supposition that there has been no marked falling off in production.

We have uot the figures for poultry receipts for New York, but the egg statistics show the same peculiarities as at Boston, a little less since January 1st than last year, but more since March 1st.

✠

Booming the Light Brahmas.

THE gentleman who sends us the uotice of the meeting to organize a National Light Brahma Club says it is to be organized "with the intention of giving this, the grandest breed of fowls ou earth a boom, and place in the front rank where they justly belong.

We can readily see where there is a good field for a country-wide organization to promote the interests of the Light Brahmas, still, if the object of the club is to place the Light Brahma fowl iu the lead in popularity, we do not hesitate to say that it will fail, and that for the simple reasou that the Light Brahma is *not the best fowl for the most people.*

The writer breeds Light Brahmas, and on the whole prefers them to anything else, though for looks he likes a really fine Cochin better. So he can hardly be accused of a prejudice against the breed. But, that the Light Brahma or any other Brahma or any other breed approximating it in size and weight cauot lead in popularity, is a fact too plain to be disregarded.

Now, perhaps there is no particular harm in the admirers of the breed stating that their efforts shall be to place it in the lead, but it is always poor policy to announce an aim which cannot possibly be realized. Bad enough as it is to entertain such useless ambitions, to proclaim it is a greater mistake.

Let the Light Brahma aud every other variety be promoted on its merits, and without any covering up of its lack of adaptability for some purposes. It is an excellent fowl, and to many will always be the best fowl; but as a layer its size is no particular advantage to it (being in excess of what is needed to give capacity for a good production of most marketable eggs), and for table purposes its size is sometimes a handicap, because the demand for the weights it makes is limited, the general demand being for much smaller fowls.

The Light Brahma's strong cards in winning popularity with the classes of poultry keepers who would find it satisfactory must be its hardihood, disposition, and habits, and the clearing away of some of the erroneous ideas prevaleut concerning it. Iu hardiness it is not excelled, it is quiet and easily restrained, no high fences needed for it, yet when properly handled is not an inactive bird.

Objections made to it are proneness to lay on fat, excessive broodiness, and clumsiness as a sitter and mother. These are not valid objections. It is not as prone to fatten as some of the more popular fowls. In many of its families it is virtually a non-sitter, and when it does sit it breaks no more eggs and loses no more chicks through its weight and clumsiness than other hens do from causes by which it is not affected.

The fallacies about the breed appear to have been promulgated by people who had an object in doing so. The breeders may well devote their attentiou to the removal of these fallacies as a necessary step toward giving their favorite as much greater popularity as it can win on a fair exploitation of its merits.

✠

Fanciers: Prepare for the Worst.

HE MIGHT have come into notice anywhere else, but the decrees of an inscrutable fate imposed him upon the state of Michigan, and the town of Belden in that state. He writes his name J. E. Taylor.

In a recent number of the *Michigan Poultryman*, an article by him, entitled, "Breed for Utility—Not for Fancy Only," is given special prominence. The title of the article is good; it expresses au admirable idea—one that needs to be frequently impressed on many fanciers, but Mr. Taylor's treatment of it is a furious attack on "the fancier," and a warning to that awful individual that the days of his profit making are numbered. For, "in the few years since I began my poultry work, my sales have better than doubled each year, commencing at $4 for the first year, and amounting to hundreds of dollars for the first seven months of the present year. * * * Nine-tenths of my customers are farmers, and Mr. Fancier will soon know that while he may dominate shows, in sales he has a rising competitor of no mean importance."

Mr. Taylor should be more reserved in giving figures calculated to excite the cupidity of fanciers. The immense volume of his sales may tempt one of them to adopt his "particular methods," and really, we fear that his particular field may not prove large euough for two.

Editorial Notes.

To editor Kruckerburg of the *Live Stock Tribune* lamenting the merging of the *Poultry Monthly*, thus saith editor Purvis of "*Commercial Poultry*, Consolidation of Fanciers' Review, Poultry Graphic, Northern Fancier, Inter-State Poultryman, and Poultry Investigator," "The *Poultry Monthly* is more glorious in death than it ever was in life: in its former condition it was moribund, now it is a part of the spirit of the age"—and the Monthly was not merged by the "paper that is different," either.

* * * *

Lamentatious and twaddle aside: The plain truth about the *Poultry Monthly* is that its principal owner had not the capital to develop it as was necessary to make his own work upon it entirely congenial to him, and therefore has for some time been willing to dispose of his interest in it iu order to take something more lucrative as well as more to his liking. For many years the *Monthly* was maintained on a basis which afforded just a fair living to its proprietor, while requiring him to personally attend to both the business management which was congenial to him, and the routine editorial work which was not.

* * * *

We write from a first hand knowledge of the facts in the case when we say that for a number of years Mr. Holmes held on to the *Monthly* at a persoual sacrifice in the hope of some time consummating a transfer of interests which would assure its continued identity, and we do not think we are in error in assuming that he finally allowed it to be "merged" because as conditions are now in poultry journalism there was little encouragement for holding on longer. We believe, too, that Mr. Holmes will pardou our making public this information, and will not regard as a breach of confidence the publication of a few things necessary to disabuse the public mind of the things wrongly imputed in connection with the end of the *Monthly*.

* * * *

Without capital—or special conveniences—for pushing its circulation a paper, however meritorious, cannot grow in circulation. With facilities for putting vast quantities of samples in the hands of possible subscribers a

paper, however lacking in qualities which wear with readers, can establish a big circulation—for a time. The advertising patronage is in the end dependent upon the quantity and quality of the circulation. No one who knew approximately the circulation of the *Monthly* would be likely to assert that it did not receive its share of advertising patronage. Under the circumstances we see no ground for Mr. Kruckerburg's disparaging reflections upon eastern fanciers. Certainly all the talk of selling "columns for drachmas," "lowering the standard" of a paper "to the level of the market place," etc., does not come with the best grace from a paper which strayed out of the legitimate poultry field to exploit the Belgian hare.

* * * *

"Artificial Incubation, by C. H. Payne, Formerly Expert Specialist to the American Government," is the title of the leading article in *Poultry* (Eng.), Sept. 12th. Mr. Payne seems to be working the press over there "to the king's taste." The longer the lapse of time since his hurried departure from New England shores, the larger grow the things he did and the places he filled while here. At first he posed as an "ex-" something or other at the Rhode Island experimeut station. Our information is that his stay there was brief, and that while there he merely occupied *his time*, did not *fill* any position. As to his being "Expert to the American Government," no such position was ever held either by Mr. Payne or anyone else; and "the many (?) plants built to my plans in the states," where, oh where are they? Mr. Payne found some editors easy over here, but back on his native heath he seems to be finding poultry editors very easy.

The Chicago Poultry Show.

We give in this issue pictures of the board of directors of the Chicago association. The National Fanciers' and Breeders' association, incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, with a capital stock of $10,000, is the legal title of the association which is managing this enterprise.

An assessment has been made of one-fourth of the capital stock. This has given a good surplus in the treasury.

The officers are: E. B. Eddy, president. E. J. W. Dietz, vice-president. Fred L. Kimmey, secretary. Geo. G. Bates, treasurer.

The office of the association is at 1213-14 Manhattan building, Chicago. These men make a very strong directory, and may be depended upon to bring out a large show at Chicago annually.

The Milwaukee Show.

The first real fanciers' show of the season takes place at Milwaukee under the auspices of the Poultry Fanciers' Association of Milwaukee. This show will be run on strictly fanciers' basis. We have secured the services of a competent and reliable judge, Mr. J. Y Bickuell, of Buffalo, N. Y. This fact alone will be a credit to our association. Under the management of experienced breeders we feel assured of a grand success. The cooping will be done by the Canfield Cooping Co. All premiums and specials will be delivered before the show closes. The premium list will be sent to intending exhibitors on or before Nov 15th, 1902. JOHN H. PAGEL, Show Sec'y.
1529 Kinnickinnic Ave.

American Buff Leghorn Club's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of this club will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, during the show week of December 4—10, 1902. The date and hour will be announced later. At this meeting will occur the election of all officers, and other business of much importance. It is earnestly requested that any member having suggestions that will benefit the club and the breed to place the same before the members at this meeting. All members are requested to be present, and those that are not members to join at once. GEO. S. BARNES, Sec'y.
Battle Creek, Mich.

VALLEY FARM, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, HOUDANS, EGGS.

POINTS THE WAY TO SUCCESS.

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Teaches you how to succeed with poultry. The only Institution of its kind in the world. Instruction is by the correspondence method. . . . . .
=MORE THAN FIFTY LECTURERS=
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no matter where it is. Send description, state price and learn how. Est. '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities.
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The Fertile Egg
In a Victor Incubator always yields a vigorous chick. Simplest, most reliable, cheapest, first-class hatcher is the VICTOR INCUBATOR
Thousands in use; we pay freight. catalogue 6 cents.
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ORNAMENTAL LAWN FENCE
Buy from manufacturers direct and save the Dealer's Profit of 20 to 25 per cent. We make many designs, and sell more Ornamental Fence than any other two firms in the business. Why? Because we use nothing but the best material money can buy, sell direct to the user at FACTORY PRICES and guarantee any one can erect our fence. We make special prices to Churches, Cemeteries and large Parks. Send us your address. We will take pleasure in mailing you our large 32 page catalog on Ornamental Fencing free. If you are interested in Farm Fencing send for our 42 page Catalogue. Address
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 405 Winchester, Ind. U. S. A.

$1,000 IN GOLD
GIVEN away to our customers. This is done to more thoroughly introduce Hall's Guaranteed Roup Cure. Send 50c for a box. Book testimonials free.
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE — THE BEST HALL'S ON EARTH — ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED
GUARANTEED ROUP CURE
Nothing but direct external and internal treatment will cure Roup. Canker, Rattles, swell head. Guaranteed or money refunded. Prizes will be given as follows to the customer buying the most 50c boxes; $200 largest prize; two $50; four $25; five $20; ten $10; twenty $5; fifty $2; one hundred $1; two hundred 50c prizes will be given when 10,000 boxes are sold. Bank reference given; books open for inspection; special inducements to agents. HALL GUARANTEED MEDICINE CO., Dept. 107, Des Moines, Iowa.

LARRABEE'S Red Roup Cure
This Remedy has been used for the past few seasons, and has made some very remarkable cures, having been found to be the most successful remedy, acting directly on the glands and mucus membrane, allaying all the tendency to fever.
The treatment is unlike any other, being composed of medicines in a very concentrated form. The size of the pills are so small and the liquid is so concentrated, that they are easy to give the fowl or Pigeon. Price complete, 50c. Prepared only by
CHAS. W. LARRABEE, Pharmacist,
Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Sold by all dealers, or by mail prepaid.

DEATH TO LICE
AT THIS TIME
Of the year lice are most troublesome. The warm dry weather is favorable for their multiplication. It is easier killing them now than during the winter months; we can get at them better. We can dust the fowls and large chickens with Death to Lice Powder; or they will dust themselves if the powder is added to their dust bath and nest boxes. We can anoint the little chicks with Death to Lice Ointment, whitewash and spray the roosting rooms as often as we wish. We can take comfort in knowing that our hens and chickens are clean and comfortable. It will pay to do this now; eggs and poultry were never higher in price at this season.
We have four remedies: Powder, Ointment, Special and Liquid. If you do not know which you want, let us know the conditions, and we will advise you. Send 10c. for sample of either of the first three, or 25c. for one of each of the three. We send them postpaid, also a 64 page Poultry Book free.
D. J. LAMBERT, Box 800, Apponaug, R. I.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

THE OBJECT OF THIS DEPARTMENT IS TO HELP READERS OF THE PAPER IN EMERGENCIES. It is a short order bureau of information.

Correspondents who ask for information or advice in matters requiring prompt attention, will be answered in the earliest possible issue of the paper made up after their inquiries are received. If inquirers will keep in mind that THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 1ST DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 20TH OF THE PRECEDING MONTH, and THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 15TH DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 5TH DAY OF THAT MONTH, they may know just how soon replies to questions can reach them through the paper. Inquirers are requested also to keep in mind that while an important feature of the paper, this department can only be given its due proportion of attention, and when inquiries requiring special investigation before a reply can be made are received, some time may elapse before the matter can be given attention.

IN CASES OF SPECIAL URGENCY THOSE WHO ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY WILL BE ANSWERED AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE BY MAIL.

Correspondents whose questions do not come within the scope of this department as outlined above will be referred to the most recent available information in line with their inquiries.

BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR LETTER. WRITE YOUR NAME AND FULL ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY.

Hens or Pullets? (C. B. H.)—"I want to buy a new male bird and perhaps a few pullets or one year old hens. Which would you advise me to buy?"—Unless you get special value in hens take pullets. You get one year more of usefulness in them.

Lost Flight Feather — Black Ticks. (G. W. H.)—A clipped flight calls for a cut of 2 points. A single flight missing might pass unnoticed, could not be punished more than a clipped flight. Black ticks disqualify a white bird. It is customary to remove them.

Best Lice Killer. (C. B. H.)—"What disinfectant is best to kill lice in poultry houses?"—I don't know; there are so many that are good and effective. When a standard insecticide—by that I mean one which has stood the test of years of sale and use—fails to give satisfactory results it is generally through fault in application, rather than in the article. The common fault in applying such things is a lack of thoroughness, a carelessness in application which neglects the places hard to get at—the very places where the vermin harbor most.

China, or Oyster Shells. (F. E. O.)—"Which is best for chickens, china or oyster shells? I can secure both for the hauling, but will have to crush them. I have been grinding china, but so many people around here condemned it I gave it up, and thought I would write you."—Oyster shell furnishes mineral food and partially answers the place of grit. China is grit and nothing else, being indigestible. Neither is a substitute for the other, but the shell is the more useful and consequently the better article. For grit the prepared articles are much better than china, and some of them are partly soluble, so furnish some food elements.

Belgian Hares. (W. E. A.)—"We have a fine poultry plant now well started, and are considering the advisability of adding a few Belgians, as a starter. Do you advise so doing?"—My advice would be to let the start be made with a few and only a few, later developments to be according to circumstances. The Belgian cannot at present be said to have any particular standing commercially. In time the meat may become a regular feature in markets. There is no reason why it should not, but it takes time for such things to become established; the people have to learn to use hare meat. Meantime the best policy is to go slow in production.

Is He Feeding Right? (R. T. W.)—"I have about 18 Buff Rock pullets which will be six months old in October, and would like to know if I am feeding right to get them started to laying. I keep these pullets in a yard about 40x50 ft., with 9 hens, and feed them: In the morning 3 pts. to 2 qts. of scalded oats; at noon about 2 qts. of mash; in the evening about 2 qts. of wheat or corn, alternating these grains. Twice during the week I give green cut bone mixed with a little bran in place of mash. I feed the grain in litter. Will keeping pullets with old hens do any harm in regard to starting pullets laying?"—Giving scalded oats in the morning and mash at noon is practically the same as feeding two mashes, and I have yet to see a case where this is persisted in without causing indigestion. Give the oats either dry or instead of the noon mash. As nothing is said of the composition of the mash I cannot form a very satisfactory opinion as to the feeding. If the morning feed was of wheat or of extra good oats, and sufficient in quantity, and the noon mash a good rich one, the 2 qts. of grain in the evening would be a little over what that number of fowls should require. Hens and pullets can sometimes be fed together without detriment to either. That depends on their condition. If the hens are in good condition they will probably get too fat on what the pullets need. With pullets preponderating in numbers as in this case, there is probably more danger of hurting the hens than the pullets, as it is most likely that feeding will be done to suit the larger number.

Meat Meal or Fertilizer. (M. T.)—"I am sending you a sample of meat meal, the analysis of which is as follows:—

Water,	3.87
*Organic matter,	64.63
Tricalcite phosphate,	27.54
Calcium carbonate,	2.84
Calcium sulphate,	.50
Siliceous matter, sand,	.62
	100.

*Containing nitrogen equal to ammonia, 8.81.

Is the above meal as good as green bone as a food for fowls? How would you feed say a hundred hens (for eggs)? Would you give them one ounce for each hen twice a week, or give them so much per day? Fowls with a free range over good country I suppose would not require any of the meal in the summer months—or would a little be good for them?"—Mr. T. lives in New Zealand. I do not know what the facilities for obtaining poultry supplies are there, but I judge from the sample, that a fertilizer is doing duty as a meat meal. If he cannot get a good grade of meat meal at a reasonable price, it would be far better to feed green bone, if that could be obtained. Other things being equal, the green bone is to be preferred as an animal food for fowls, but other things are so rarely equal

BREEDERS AND MARKETMEN.

OUR REQUESTS:— *We make two requests of our Subscribers.* **One is** *when writing our* **Advertising** *patrons* **always mention** *FARM-POULTRY.* **Another is** *if you ask them questions, always inclose a stamp. If you observe both of these requests it will benefit you amazingly. It shows that you mean business.* **Remember,** *"Molasses will catch more flies than vinegar," and those who observe it are served first.*

A MATED TRIO as low as $5, bred from our winners. Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks; fine cockerels at the same low rate. Winners, if you want them. 100 yearling breeders. E. F. Trask, Beverly, Mass.

BARNES & WOODBURY White Wyandottes, winners of 1st pen, 3d cock, 3d hen, 3d pullet, 2 specials at Boston's largest show, 1902. At Beverly, Mass., 1902, 14 regulars, 11 specials. Breeding stock for sale. Eggs, $3 per sitting. Wenham, Mass.

BARRED P. ROCKS and White Wyandottes. Bargains in yearling hens of extra quality, $1.50 and $2 each. Worth double the price. A grand lot of young stock on free range at farmers' prices. Winners for six years at the largest shows. Wm. H. Cyphers, Box 55, Washington, N. J.

BLUE BARRED ROCKS. Choice males $3 to $5. Females, $2 to $4. G. E. Fassett, Beverly, Mass.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. My chicks are better color than ever, and I will book orders now for Oct. delivery. G. A. Knight, Peabody, Mass. Remember, I raise some Boston winners.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Prepare now for your fall or winter shows. Young stock that are sure of winning are ready for shipment after Oct. 1. Chas. Robinson, Marblehead, Mass.

ROSE COMB Brown and S. C. Black Leghorns. Circular free. J. L. Randolph, Cutler, O.

SILVER Wyandottes, large, open laced, typical, practical. Every bird a winner the last five years. Won 5 firsts at Boston, 1901. If you want this kind, write John C. Jodrey, Box A, Danvers, Mass. P. H. Gossard, Mo. Valley, Ia.

WHITE and Buff Wyand's, correct shape and color; big blocky, vigorous, yellow legs, farm raised, prolific layers of brown eggs, winners at leading shows. Mammoth Pekin ducks. Concord, N. H. state fair, Aug., 1902, my birds won W. Wys. 1, 2 cocks; 1, 2 hens; special for best bird any variety. Buffs, 1 cock; 1, 2 hens; P. ducks, 2 pair. I breed my winners. Will sell my winning W. Wys., including sweepstakes hen. Write your wants. C. E. Davis, Warner, N. H.

WHITE Wyandottes. A few good yearlings for sale cheap. P. D. White, N. Attleboro, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes. Heavy layers and prize winners. In Jan., 1902, at Phila., Montreal and Boston, won 5 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds, 2 fourths, 1 fifth, 1 sixth, and a host of specials, including gold medal for best exhibit in American class at Montreal. W. E. Mack West Woodstock, Vt.

SIX GREAT BREEDS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, LIGHT BRAHMAS.

ELM POULTRY YARDS HARTFORD, CONN.

3000 YOUNGSTERS now Growing for Fall Trade.

Line bred for great egg production. Also a few breeders. Prompt attention. Prices reasonable. Bred from winners that have been bred for show room points since 1892. Stock that stands today second to none. I will make you happy for a small sum. Hundreds of my patrons are winning each season; why not you? **Also Angora Goats, and Rat Dogs. Wire Haired Fox Terriers.**

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Established 1888.

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BANTAMS.

BANTAMS from high scoring, prize winning yards for shows and fairs. Bantams from same yards for breeders, and Bantams for pets. All varieties. Angora, Persian, and other pet cats. Fine poultry, all varieties, for shows and breeders' yards. Circulars free. Write C. A. Porter, Box P. Flatrock, Shelby Co., Indiana.

BELGIAN HARES.

CLYFTON RABBITRY has some nice high grade Belgian hares for sale at low prices. Can mate up some good pairs or trios, not related, for breeding or exhibition purposes. Write what you want and get prices. Drawer B., Plymouth, Mass.

BRAHMAS.

WHITE COCHIN Bantam cockerels, $2 each. Mapleburst Poultry Yards, W. Rutland, Vt.

BREEDING STOCK.

1000 BROWN Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred, Buff and White Plym. Rocks for sale cheap. Also a grand lot show birds at reasonable prices. Fulton's Poultry Farm, Stewartstown, Pa.

UP TO date cock'ls, S. C. Wh. Leghorns and Buff P. Rocks. T. D. Schofield, Woodstock, N. H.

WHITE Wyandotte and Barred Rock cockerels for sale, farm raised, pure blood, from $1.50 to $2 each. Give us a trial; we will use you right. W. T. Foster, Box 281, Woodstown, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, 300 yearling hens $1 each; 100 pullets, $1.50 each. Silver Lake Poultry Farm, Silver Lake P. O., Mass.

FOR SALE, $1.50 and $2 ea., 200 cock'ls, Wh. Wy., B'd and Wh. Rocks, Br. and Wh. Leghorns, fine breeders. Oakland Farm, Bethesda, Ohio.

500 HENS, pullets, cock'ls-Rocks, Leg's, Min., W. Wy. C. B. Huff, Bx. E. Delaware, N. J.

THE BEST White Wyandottes, Barred and Wh. Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns. 500 breeders for sale cheap. Address Oakland Farm, Bethesda, O.

DECOY DUCKS.

WILD BLACK DUCKS for sale at $1.25 each. Excellent marked ones. Write at once, as I only have a few left. Fred S. Pierce, E. Orleans, Mass.

EGGS.

SEE WHAT DUSTON SOLD, under "Wyandottes," on this page. Dr. Nottage, Goshen, Mass.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

FOR SALE, 3 Peep-o'-Day outdoor brooders, $18; 1 Successful brooder, new, with regulator, 200 chick capacity, $8; 1 hot water Reliable incubator used twice, 200 egg size, $14. Herman Hesse, Colchester, Conn.

MAKE me an offer—cash, mdse., or stock, for 1 200, 1 300, 2 400-egg Prairie State machines, and 15 Belgian hares. Ned Francis, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

LAMP WICKS.

THE SUNLIGHT CARBON WICK lasts 20 times longer than ordinary wicks. Sample 10c. Best on earth; clear white light. S. G. Robinson, printer of F.-P., 267 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

LEGHORNS.

A FINE LOT of early S. C. White Leghorn cockerels from my trap record breeders. Bred for eggs and good all around; $2, $3 and $4 each. J. W. Strowbridge, Dundee, N. Y.

WHEN YOU are ready to buy one or more S. C. White Leghorn cockerels write to A. B. Sprout, Taunton, Mass. V. H. C. Res., Boston, 1902.

THOROUGHBRED S. C. W. Leghorn yearling hens for sale in lots of 25 or more, 50c. each; less than 25, 60c. each. Cocks and cockerels, $1 each; pullets, $2 each. F. J. Barnes, Turin, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS for sale, May hatched cockerels and pullets, $1 each. Send for catalogue. Zimmer Bros., Weedsport, N. Y.

THE BREED that lays is the breed that pays. Single Comb White Leghorns. Write to-day for free illust. catalogue, the handsomest ever published. Wh. Leghorn Poultry Yds., Box 529, Waterville, N. Y.

MAMMOTH STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorns. Must dispose of my entire stock consisting of 150 yearling hens and 150 April chicks. Will close out the hens at $1 per head. Best offer gets the chicks. Also one 366-egg Cyphers incubator and six outdoor brooders. G. A. Howard, Allendale, N. J.

SOME fine farm raised S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels at low price. R. W. Haw, Jr., Centralia, Va.

MINORCAS.

BARGAINS in Northup's Min. and eggs remainder season. Geo. H. Northup, Raceville, N. Y.

100 WHITE Minorcas for sale, old and young stock. Address Harry Leibold, Delaware, O.

ORPINGTONS.

CHOICE BUFF Orpingtons, Golden Partridge Ply. Rock stock. Arthur Waite, Rockville, Mass.

ORPINGTONS.

SPLENDID Buff Orpington cockerels, guaranteed to be grand birds, from the very finest stock in the country. W. E. Barrett, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

PIGEONS.

MARKET Pigeons. A cross of Floreutine, Mondaine, Runt and Homer breeds, the only market squab. Stock for sale. 35 years a breeder. Thos. Wright, Hill Top Pig. Farm, So. Sudbury, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PLYMOUTH Rocks. Barred and Buffs. White Wyandottes. Pequot Poultry Farm, Mystic, Ct.

10 PULLETS and cockerel Montauk Barred Rocks, cheap. F. R. Lossee, De Freestville, N. Y.

BAR. Ply. Rocks. Eggs $1, 15; $5, 100. Williams & Meilar, Edgemere Farm, N. Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rocks. A few choice pullets and pullet breeding cockerels, Lambert's strain, $1 to $5 each. Apply to H. W. Conant, Ipswich, Mass., R. F. D.

RINGLET Barred Rocks. Grand bargains in one year old breeding hens and cocks. Young stock of the finest quality after Sept. 1st. H. E. Kipp, Red Hook on Hudson, N. Y.

WHITE P. ROCK cockerels, pullets and yearling hens for sale. First prizes wherever shown, prices low for quality of stock. W. M. Davis, Meadow View Farm, Hancock, N. H.

POULTRY FARMS.

BARGAIN. 10 acre poultry farm, good buildings, 3 hen houses 10x50, one 10x90, one 10x12; new brooder and incubator house 12x28; barn 40x40, 8 room house. Sickness. Box 57, W. Fitchburg, Mass.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

CHOLERA. Absolute cure. Standard Insect Powder. Best goods on the market. Practical poultrymen. Chas. McClave Co., New London, O.

OCT. 1ST we will move into our new store with a full line of poultry supplies and better facilities for handling our trade. Write for new illustrated catalogue. Newark Poultry Supply Co., 12 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ALL OUR STOCK of yearling hens for sale at $1 each. Also 500 pullets and cockerels at $1.50 each. Clark Farm, Concord, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY. Bred in line for standard points and heavy production of large brown eggs. Beautiful red cockerels of superior quality, $2 to $5 on approval. I. W. Bean, So. Braintree, Mass.

TRAP NESTS.

THE IDEAL shows the hen that laid the egg. Trap device by mail prepaid. Circulars free. Other folks like them, I think you would. Your money back if you don't. Frank O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me.

TURKEYS.

TURKEY CULTURE, just out, giving the experiences of the most successful turkey raisers in the United States. Every turkey breeder should have one. Price 50c. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York city, N. Y.

WANTED.

WANTED, position as manager on poultry plant by married man; thoroughly competent; good ref. Add. J. Turtle, Enstis, Prov. Quebec, Canada.

SITUATION wanted by manager on small poultry plant or country gentleman's place. Wages moderate, best of references. Ad. H., Farm-Poultry.

MARYLAND or Delaware. Wanted 500 turkeys, dressed, in weekly lots of 40 to 50 heads, beginning in Nov., until Feb., 1903. Reliable turkey raisers or dealers in above states may correspond with L. Funcke, 2300 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A young man to assist on a small poultry plant. Must be temperate. State experience and salary wanted. T. E. Adams, Box 1044, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED, good position on poultry plant by a single man. College and poultry college graduate. Five years practical experience; three being with one of our leading Plymouth Rock judges. Address W. F. Lattin, Box 115, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

WYANDOTTES.

BUFF Wyandotte pullets and cockerels; nice ones; prices right. C. W. Cole, Dighton, Mass.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Early pullets from good stock, $1 and up. A few culls at 50 to 75c. A bargain for winter layers. L. E. Truesdell, Townshend, Vt.

100 WHITE Wyandotte pullets, $1.25 each; are fine shape, have rich yellow legs, and are from a strain of extra good layers. Order at once. C. A. Stevens & Co., Wilson, N. Y.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. I have for sale some fine young stock, nice color and good shape. Write for prices. Eggs that will hatch for incubators $4 per 100. Frank Owens, Richwood, Ohio.

SENECA LAKE Poultry Farm, Hilmrod, N. Y., breeds winning R. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyan. Bargains in fine exhibition and breeding birds.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, the real brown egg strain. Commenced the show season by winning at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 20-6th, 1902, 1st cock, 1st and 2d cockerel; 1st and 3d pullet; 2d hen. Another pair of birds won 2d at Clinton fair, Mass., Sept. 10th, 1902. Some good breeders for sale at $2 each. Send for catalogue. James W. Johnson, Box 1777, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

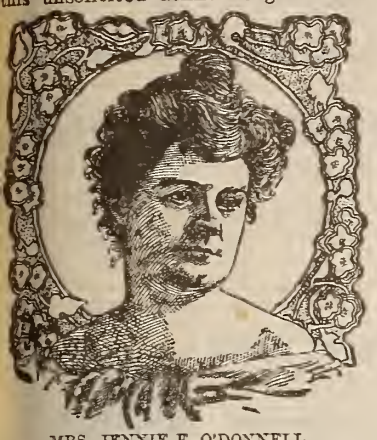
FOR SALE. Black Wyandotte fowl and Buff Wyandotte cockerels. J. W. Lane, Concord, N. H.

DUSTON SOLD me eggs, I raised the stock free range; laying at five months. White Wyandottes. Eggs $1.50 per 15; $8 per 100. Directions for feeding, Dr. Nottage, Goshen, Mass.

MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL

Was Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never in my life given a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgement of



MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL,
President of Oakland Woman's Riding Club.

the wonderful curative value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** For eight years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything, until one day I found a book in my hall telling of the cures you could perform. I became interested: I bought a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and was helped; I continued its use and in seven months was cured, and since that time I have had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham again, for the health I now enjoy."—MRS. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill. — *$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Women suffering from any form of female ills can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. That's sure.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

hat the difficulty of procuring a supply of one, and preparing it, opens the field for good meat meals and scraps. Whether to feed animal food every day, or two or three imes a week, is mostly a matter to adapt to he convenience of the poultry keeper. I hink it desirable to give the fowls auimal food daily, but don't think it so esseutial that t must be done at all odds. Fowls on range hat furuishes animal food do not need to have it supplied. The best way, however, to test the matter is to offer them some occasionally, and to feed them as much as they appear to eat with relish.

NEWS NOTES.

The South Dakota State Poultry Show will be held at Mitchell, S. D., Jan. 13—17. C. A. Emery, judge. M. D. Purdy, sec'y.

The Poultry and Pet Stock Association of Oklahoma City, Okla., will hold a joint show, Jan. 5—10. M. S. Fight, judge. S. M. Lyon, sec'y.

The Central Wisconsin Poultry Ass'n will hold its annual show at the Concordia Opera House, Watertown, Wis., Jan. 12—17. Geo. D. Holden, judge. Geo. J. Weber, secy.

H. W. Slade, Whitesville, N. Y., took eight out of a possible ten prizes on S. C. Brown Leghorns at the New York state fair at Syracuse, losing only one first and one second.

The Delaware County Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its second annual exhibition in the armory at Delaware, O., Jan. 12—16. This is a live association of over 200 members. Its officers for the current year are: pres., Chas. C. Reid; treas.. S. L. Blair; sec'y, J. T. Perry. Last year all premiums were promptly paid and a good sum left in the treasury. This year the managers aim to have the largest show in the state.

The Amesbury Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its ninth annual show Dec. 17—19. Judges, C. F. A. Smith, D. J. Lambert, and N. A. Knapp. M. H. Sands, sec'y.

The Wabash Valley Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will hold its 16th annual show at Oakland City, Ind., Dec. 15—20. D. T. Heimlich, judge. P. L. Crowder, sec'y.

The receutly organized Chenaugo Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold a show at Norwich, N. Y., Dec. 9—12. Judging by score card; judge, J. H. Drevenstedt. N. D. Werkheiser, sec'y.

The Springfield Fanciers' Association will not hold their regular show next December, as the Illiuois state show is to be held at Springfield, Jan. 5—9. 1903. M. W. Summers, Curran, Ill., is president of the state association, and C. E. Ellsworta, Danville, Ill., secretary.

The Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., 26 and 28 Vesey st., New York city, are now advertising their tenth annual special sale of Banner Egg Food and Tonic. Their advertisement gives particulars. Last year at this special sale they sold over a ton and a half of these goods.

With this issue the Hall Guaranteed Medicine Co., of Des Moines, Ia., renew the ad. of their guaranteed roup cure; they claim this a positive cure for roup iu any form, and knowin how skeptical the public has become about advertised sure cures are making special iuducements to poultrymeu to test their remedies.

In this paper our readers will fiud the new advertisement of a new incubator, the "Standard," inveuted by Dr. J. W. Porter, and manufactured at Ponca, Neb. The printed descriptions of the machine indicate some decidedly novel features which make it an object of interest to all interested in artificial incubation.

Mr. S. A. Bates, Westboro, Mass., state sec'y of the American White Plymouth Rock Club, requests Massachusetts members to remit their dues to him as soon as possible that the club may know how much it can offer in cups and specials at the coming shows. Any breeder of White Rocks desiring to join the club should address Mr. Bates, remitting the initiation fee $1, and $1 dues for the first year.

It may he of iuterest to the readers of this paper to know that the Cyphers Incubator Co., offices 34 Merchants Row, are hranching out a little from their previous business policy, and are handling best grade of wheat for poultrymen of a quality far superior to that carried hy grain dealers, and at a very moderate price. It would pay any of our interested patrons to ask for samples and quotations on this class of goods. Another feature which promises to hring buyer aud seller together in a pleasant way is the selling of stock birds known to he of good parentage and in the best of health, ou commission. Sample lots may he seen ou display, and the birds ordered will be shipped direct from the farm to the purchaser. This gives the buyer an opportunity to see what he is likely to get for his money, aud promotes the good feeling which is necessary for every business of a permanent nature to be founded upon.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permaneutly cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured) and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SAVE ONE-HALF YOUR FUEL *EASY. Write*
Rochester Radiator Co. 17 Furnace St. Rochester, N.Y.

VALLEY FARM, BRONZE TURKEYS. FAVEROLLES, BREEDERS—EGGS.

Making Hens Molt.

More complete information as to molting conditions this season, and the results of some experiments in efforts to control the molt, coufirm my surmise that the chauge of ration had not much to do with my hens molting early this season. Indeed, I am not now disposed to attrihute anything to that slight change of diet.

Early molting is almost universal this year. At one yard visited recently the proprietor was found very sure that what is popularly known as "the Van Dresser method," i. e. starving the hens for awhile,. then feeding heavily, was a success, for he had tried it this year and his hens had molted. 'Twas too bad to spoil his satisfaction in the results with the information that hens generally were moltiug early, but I had to do it.

A number of poultrymen and women I met had tried the method last year, without results of the kind predicted. Most interesting, though, it was to find a molting experiment on this method, in progress at the Cornell University experiment station, under supervision of Prof. W. H. Wing.

There side by side were two pens of about 25 hens each, White Leghorns, oue pen molted by starving for a week, then feeding full, the other allowed to molt naturally. A very careful comparison would lead one to conclude that the "molted" pen as a whole was a little further along in the molt than the other; but the difierence was so slight that one would compare them for a good while before admitting an advantage to either. There were hens in each pen nearly in full feather and hens that had as yet hardly dropped a feather.

The principal difference between the two pens was in egg production. The "molted" pen when starved quit laying; when full fed again resumed laying; but had not when I was there quite reached the daily yield of the other pen which had laid constantly.

Of course the experiment is not complete, and results after the molt ought to be taken into consideration. The bulletin giving the full report will be awaited with interest.

What are lamp chimneys for?

MACBETH'S are for comfort, light and economy.

My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

ARROW BRAND Asphalt Ready Roofing

can be laid on top of old shingles without tearing off the old roof.

ASPHALT READY ROOFING CO. Send for free samples.
80 Pine Street, New York.

BUFFINTON

Will sell Buff Wyandottes; Buff and Barred P. Rocks; Buff Leghorns; Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds; Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochin Bantams; Partridge Wyandottes, and Partridge Plymouth Rocks.

ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON,
Box 677, FALL RIVER, MASS.

PEACHES ARE RIPE.

My crop is large and especially fine. This same is true of my this year's

White Wyandottes

I shall have about 4000 young to ship from, and I never had better pullets and cockerels that are large, choice specimens, breeders of unequaled merit in young and old. When it comes to talking about showing, my birds this year are certainly

The Ripest Richest Lot

I have had, and as usual will be heard from in the shows from Maine to California this winter.

ARTHUR G. DUSTON, 223 East Main St., **Marlboro, Mass.**

Wing of a Montauk Hen, bred and owned by E. L. MILES.

Miles' Montauks

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

I have some fine early cockerels and pullets from Montauk X. Milo, Milo 2d, Island Chief, sire of winners at Pan-American, &c. Some extra choice pullet breeding cockerels.

E. L. MILES,
Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

SHOWS TO OCCUR.

Secretaries of Shows are Requested to Note Errors or Omissions, and Notify Us With Correction of Same.

The name of the city where a show is held printed in **full faced type** *indicates that arrangements for publication of awards in this paper have been made*

To Secretaries of Poultry Associations:—

We desire to have the list of poultry show dates published in this paper complete and correct in every particular. It is as much to your interest as to ours that it should be so. Copies of each issue in which the list appears will be sent to all secretaries of associations, and we urgently request secretaries to note any error or omission and furnish correction promptly. Especially do we request that in case of a change of dates or in case a projected show is abandoned notice be sent us promptly.

To Our Readers :—

Readers of the paper who are members of associations, who may note errors in regard to shows in which they are interested are requested to have the correction furnished us by the secretary or other authorized officer of the association. We cannot make corrections on unofficial information.

To All Poultry Fanciers and Exhibitors:—

Again, as last year, FARM-POULTRY will publish lists of awards in full for all associations complying with the reasonable and advantageous conditions we offer. Any secretary who has failed to receive our proposition should write for it at once. Name of shows of associations accepting our proposition are printed in full faced type when notice to that effect is sent us. Persons interested in shows not thus marked, and desiring to have awards for same published in this paper should not write to us about the matter, but should bring it to the notice of their association. Our proposition is made to all alike, is fair and generous; it speaks for itself. We have neither time nor inclination to urge it on associations which are indifferent to it, or to follow up the matter with secretaries who fail to present it to their association.

New England States.

Nov. 12—14. Lawrence, Mass. A. L. Harris, Sec'y.
Nov. 24—29. Danbury, Conn. F. Borman, Sec'y.
Nov. 25—27. **Brockton, Mass.** Wm. L. Puffer, S'y.
Nov. 25—28. Torrington, Conn. Chas. E. Young, S'y.
Nov. 26—28. Plymouth, Mass. Arthur R. Gledhill, Sec'y.
Dec. 2—6. Greenfield, Mass. E. C. Wilcox, Sec'y.
Dec. 2—5. **South Framingham, Mass.** F. W. Jennings, Sec'y.
Dec. 9—11. **Milford, Mass.** W. H. Pyne, Sec'y.
Dec. 9—12. Hartford, Conn. Chas. I. Balch, Sec'y.
Dec. 10—12. No. Abington, Mass. James Dwyer, Sec'y.
Dec. 10—13. Providence, R. I. H. S. Babcock, Sec'y.
Dec. 16—19. **Lewiston, Me.** A. L. Merrill, Sec'y.
Dec. 17—19. Amesbury, Mass. M. H. Sands, Sec'y.
Dec. 17—20. **West Haven, Conn.** E. J. Crawford, Sec'y.
Dec. 24—26. Bristol, Conn. H. M. Clayton, Sec'y, Plainfield, Conn.
Dec. 30—Jan. 1. Orange, Mass. J. E. Burt, Sec'y, Athol, Mass.
Dec. 30—Jan. 2. **Wallingford, Conn.** H. Haywood, Sec'y.
Dec. 30—Jan. 2. Beverly, Mass. W. H. Palmer, Sec'y.
Dec. 30—Jan. 2. Meriden, Conn. Joshua Shute, S'y.
Dec. 31—Jan. 2. Fitchburg, Mass. J. L. Frost, S'y.
Jan. 6—9. **Lynn, Mass.** Chas. E. Hunt, Sec'y.
Jan. 13—17. **Boston, Mass.** A. R. Sharp, Asst. S'y, Taunton, Mass.
Jan. 21—23. Peterboro, N. H. Karl S. Kyes, Sec'y.
Jan. 27—31. New Bedford, Mass. Norman Barstow, Sec'y.

Middle States.

Sept. 23—26. Ponghkeepsie, N. Y. J. M. Booth, S'y.
Sept. 29—Oct. 2. Schoharie, N. Y. Clyde H. Proper, Sec'y.
Sept. 29—Oct. 2. Trenton, N. J. W. S. Gladney, S'y.
Nov. 12—15. Johnstown, N. Y. H. J. Quilhot, Sec'y.
Nov. 25—29. Erie, Pa. A. E. Bletheu, Sec'y.
Nov. 26—29. Sanatoga, Pa. S. G. Kurtz, Sec'y.
Dec. 2—5. **Matteawan, N. Y.** Hector W. Millspaugh, Sec'y, Walden, N. Y.
Dec. 9—12. Norwich, N. Y. N. D. Werkheiser, Sec'y.
Dec. 11—13. Hackensack, N. J. M. D. Marsh, Sec'y.
Dec. 11—15. McDonald, Pa. R. R. Holmes, Sec'y.
Dec. 15—20. Newark, N. J. James P. Ingram, Sec'y, Irvington, N. J.
Dec. 15—20. Syracuse, N. Y. C. C. DePuy, Sec'y.
Dec. 16—19. Salamanca, N. Y. J. E. Mabie, Sec'y.
Dec. 16—19. Elmira, N. Y. H. E. Benedict, Sec'y.
Dec. 24—26. Rifton, N. Y. F. E. Miller, Sec'y.
Jan. 5—10. **New York, N. Y.** H. V. Crawford, Sec'y, Montclair, N. J.
Jan. 7—10. Auburn, N. Y. Fred Roe, Sec'y.
Jan. 12—16. Warren, Pa. J. H. Bowden, Sec'y.
Jan. 16—23. **Rochester, N. Y.** J. Drechsler, Sec'y.
Jan. 20—24. Harrisonrg, Pa. J. R. Gore, Sec'y, Middletown, Pa.
Jan. 28—31. Scheuectady, N. Y. H. J. Fuller, Sec'y.
Feb. 22—28. Pittsburg, Pa. J. C. Moore, Sec'y.

Southern States.

Sept. 30—Oct. 8. **Charlotte, N. C.** Mecklenburg Fair Ass'n. B. S. Davis, Mgr. Poultry Dep't.
Oct. 7—10. Wiuston, N. C. C. B. Webb. Sec'y.
Oct. 14—17. Hagerstown, Md. John L. Cost, Supt. of Poultry.
Oct. 27—Nov. 3. Birmingbam, Ala. H. J. McCafferty, Supt. Poultry.
Nov. 18—22. Washington, D. C. J. M. Allen, Sec'y.
Nov. 25—29. Augusta, Ga. W. B. Love, Sec'y.
Dec. 9—13. Washiugton, D. C. Geo. E. Howard, S'y.
Dec. 11—16. Richmond, Va. F. S. Bullingtou, Sec'y.
Dec. 16—19. Gastonia, N. C. I. W. Holland, Sec'y.
Dec. 16—21. Little Rock, Ark. C. E. Butt, Sec'y.
Jan. 5—11. Aberdeen, Miss. John R. Young, Sec'y.
Jan. 6—9. Wilmington, N. C. W. C. Armstrong, S'y.
Jan. 12—15. Charlotte, N. C. John B. Taylor, Sec'y.
Jan. 16—20. High Point, N. C. R. L. Simmons, Sec'y, Lexington, N. C.
Jan. 22—28. Louisville, Ky. John H. Good, Sec'y.

Near West States.

Sept. 15—19. Indianapolis, Ind., State Fair. Sid Conger, Shelbyville, Ind., Supt. of Poultry.
Nov. 25—28. Galesburg, Ill. D. E. Blick, Sec'y.
Nov. 25—Dec. 2. Moline, Ill. Oscar Hogberg, Sec'y.
Dec. 1—5. St. Johns, Mich. Carl E. A. Bunge, Sec'y.
Dec. 2—5. **Canal Dover, O.** J. M. Schell, Sec'y, New Philadelphia, O.
Dec. 3—6. Sycamore, O. A. E. Bennington, Sec'y.
Dec. 3—9. Indianapolis, Ind. C. W. Hackleman, S'y.
Dec. 4—10. Cleveland, O. F. R. Hunt, Sec'y, Brooklyn, O.
Dec. 8—11. Allegan, Mich. J. B. Buck, Sec'y, So. Monterey, Mich.
Dec. 8—13. Oakland City, Ind. L. B. Ousler, Sec'y.
Dec. 9—11. **Sparta, Ill.** T. A. Brown, Sec'y.
Dec. 9—12. Flint, Mich. H. Wethy, Sec'y.
Dec. 9—12. **Shelby, O.** C. N. Orr, Sec'y.
Dec. 11—13. Galva, Ill. F. E. Olsen, Sec'y.
Dec. 11—13. Salem, O. H. E. Phillips, Sec'y.
Dec. 15—18. Quincy, Mich. A. E. Rogers, Sec'y.
Dec. 15—19. Terre Haute, Ind. B. Howard Whitcomb, Pres.
Dec. 15—20. Milwaukee, Wis. W. A. Hackbarth, S'y.
Dec. 15—20. Oakland City, Ind. P. L. Crowder, S'y.
Dec. 15—20. Big Rapids, Mich. B. W. Fellows, S'y.
Dec. 16—19. Eldorado, O. A. C. Carney, Sec'y.
Dec. 17—22. Middletown, O.
Dec. 22—27. Kalamazoo, Mich. J. S. Carr, Sec'y.
Dec. 23—26. Yorkville, Ill. A. Tarbox, Sec'y.
Dec. 23—27. Elgin, Ill. R. R. Rowe, Sec'y.
Dec. 30—Jan. 2. Dayton, O.
Dec. 30—Jan. 2. Saginaw, Mich. F. E. Will, Sec'y.
Jan. 1—6. Kankakee, Ill. E. P. Vining, Sec'y.
Jan. 5—9. Springfield, Ill. Illinois State Show. C. E. Ellsworth, Danville, Ill., Sec'y.
Jan. 5—9. Minonk, Ill. O. M. Davison, Sec'y.
Jan. 5—10. Frankfort, Ind. John K. Peuce, Sec'y.
Jan. 6—10. Delavan, Wis. Seth W. Gregory, Sec'y.
Jan. 7—10. Lanark, Ill. E. D. Leland, Sec'y.
Jan. 7—10. **Olney, Ill.** Edw. E. Dalton, Sec'y. Parkershurg, Ill.
Jan. 7—10. **Cambridge, O.** James C. Sarchett, S'y.
Jan. 7—13. Columbus, O.
Jan. 12—16. Delaware, O. J. Thew Perry, Sec'y.
Jan. 12—17. Watertown, Wis. Geo. J. Weber, Sec'y.
Jan. 12—17. Belvidere, Ill. L. R. Kimmey, Sec'y.
Jan. 13—16 Nunda, Ill. Geo. H. Prickett, Sec'y.
Jan. 13—17. Fremont, O. C. L. Bowlus, Sec'y.
Jan. 13—17. **Charleston, Ill.** C. L. Carney, Sec'y.
Jan. 13—17. Cincinnati, O. A. E. Brooks, Sec'y.
Jan. 14—21. New Albany, Ind. H. C. Gifford, Sec'y.
Jan. 15—21. Canton, O. C. Bruce, Sec'y.
Jan. 19—24. **Chicago, Ill.** F. L. Kimmey, Sec'y, Morgan Park, Ill.
Jan. 21—24. Paris, Ill. N. S. Baber, Sec'y.
Jan. 21—24. Findlay, O. Will E. Heck, Sec'y.
Jan. 27—30. Kenosha, Wis. Dr. J. T. Hernsheim, Sec'y.
Jan. 28—Feb. 1. Columbus, O. Chas. McClave, Sec'y.
Feb. 7—8. Armada, Mich. C. A. Hulbert, Sec'y.

Central West States.

Nov. 17—21. Iowa City, Ia. R. W. Wales, Sec'y.
Nov. 20—22. **Princeton, Mo.** E. D. Loe, Sec'y.
Nov. 24—26. Tabor, Ia. E. H. Harrison, Sec'y.
Nov. 25—28. Burlington, Ia. E. A. Dreier, Sec'y.
Nov. 25—28. Garden City, Mo. T. J. Jones, Sec'y.
Dec. 2—5. Bowling Green, Mo. Mrs. F. S. Love, S'y.
Dec. 2—6. Kirksville, Mo. F. M. Buckingham, Sec'y.
Dec. 8—10. Elsberry, Mo. L. W. Crauk, Sec'y.
Dec. 9—12. **Fayette, Mo.** H. P. Mason, Sec'y.
Dec. 16—19. **Fremont, Neb.** W. H. Haven, Sec'y.
Dec. 19—24. Mason City, Ia. S. V. Johns, Sec'y.
Dec. 29—Jan. 3. St. Louis, Mo. John A. Francisco, Sec'y.
Dec. 30—Jan. 2. Bloomfield, Ia. I. T. Dabney, Sec'y.
Dec. 30—Jan. 2. **Butler, Mo.** C. L. Allen, Sec'y.
Jan. 5—8. Great Bend, Kans. W. A. Dunn, Sec'y.
Jan. 5—8. Winona, Minn. Henry Hess, Sec'y.
Jan. 5—10. Webster City, Ia. Fred Hahne, Sec'y.
Jan. 5—10. Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter. S. M. Lyon, S'y.
Jan. 8—14. St. Paul, Minn. N. S. Beardsley, Sec'y.
Jan. 12—16. Stuart, Ia. Mrs. D. Davis, Sec'y.
Jan. 12—17. Clarinda, Ia. Walter A. Brown, Sec'y.
Jan. 12—17. Cedar Rapids, Ia. N. P. Bourne, Sec'y.
Jan. 13—15. Troy, Mo. Stuart L. Penn, Sec'y.
Jan. 13—17. Mitchell, S. D. M. D. Purdy, Sec'y.
Jan. 14—20. Kausas City, Mo. C. S. Hunting, Sec'y.
Jan. 27—30. Austin, Minn. Frank Cronon, Sec'y.
Jan. 27—31. **Sioux Falls, S. D.** N. E. Getman, Sec'y, Larchwood, Ia.
Feb. 10—12. Montevideo, Minn. L. H. Arnold, Sec'y.

Far West States.

Dec. 2—6. Oakland, Cal. J. C. Williams, Sec'y, Fruitvale, Cal.
Dec. 9—13. Portland, Ore. F. J. Ladd, Sec'y.
Dec. 10—13. Fresno, Cal. Geo. R. Andrews, Sec'y.
Dec. 16—19. Fort Collins, Col. W. E. Vaplon, Sec'y.
Dec. 16—20. Walla Walla, Wash. Julius A. Levy, S'y.
Dec. 17—20. Roseburg, Ore. F. B. Hamlin, Sec'y.

Canada.

Nov. 4—8. Montreal. J. P. Cullen, Sec'y.
Jan. 19—23. **Owen Sound.** R. R. Cameron, Sec'y.

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Are no experiment, having been carefully selected and bred for over twenty years, with results that fully justify the claim that they are the greatest laying strain of Single Comb White Leghorns in existence. No labor or expense has been spared in building up and perfecting this strain, and while the production of large pure white fancy market eggs has been the main object, Standard Qualities have not been neglected. They are large, vigorous, active and handsome. Good winter layers, and keep at it all summer. Unexcelled for introducing new blood, or as foundation stock. NO BETTER ANYWHERE AT ANY PRICE. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR FREE.

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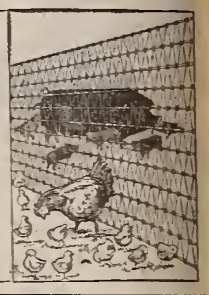

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Is the recognized leader in the poultry exhibitions of the southeastern states. To win at this show at once places a breeder in the front rank and gives him a national reputation. The management has been noted for its liberality in premium offers and generous classifications. This policy, together with the great advertisement given winning exhibitors, has always attracted large entries. This year promises to surpass all previous records, and the honors will accordingly have far greater values.

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The honors to be won possess great attractions for the skillful fancier, and as a business proposition they appeal to all breeders.

The dates of the show are Oct. 21—25, and entries close Oct. 15th, 1902.

Attend in person and enjoy the great display of fine fowls. If you cannot attend send your birds. They will receive the best attention, and will be promptly returned to you.

Premiums will be paid in full the last day of the show, as the Atlanta show is well known for its promptness in this important line.

Dr. Stephen T. Lea and F. J. Marshall will judge the fowls, which is a guarantee of the impartial placing of awards.

This year the show will be held in the beautiful Fine Arts Building, which is splendidly lighted and a grand exhibition hall.

For further information write Frank Weldon, secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

Eggs.— Nearby and Cape, fancy, 28@30c.; eastern, choice fresh 23@24c., fair to good 19@21c.; Mich. fancy candled, 23c.; Ind. and Ill. choice 21½@22c.; western selected 21½@22c., fair to good 19@20c., dirties 15@17c.

Dressed Poultry.—*Fresh killed northern and eastern.*— Fowls, extra choice 14@15c., common to good 12@13c.; chickens, choice roasting, 18@20c., common to good 14@16c.; broilers, 2 lbs. each, per lb. 15@16c.; green ducks 15c.; pigeons, choice $1.50 per doz., common to good 75c.@$1.25; squabs, choice large $2@$2.50. *Western iced.*— Turkeys, fancy spring 16@17c., common to good 12@15c., old 15@16c.; fowls, choice 13@13½c., common to good 12½@13c.; broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs., per lb. 13½@14c., 2½ to 3 lbs. 12½@13c.; chickens 3½ lbs. and up 13½@14c.; old cocks 9c.

Live Poultry.— Fowls 11@12c.; roosters 7@8c.; chickens 11@12c.

NEW YORK.

Eggs.— Jersey, state, and Penna. fancy white 23c., average best 22c., good to prime 20@21c.; western, loss off 22c., at mark 20@21c.; uncandled 16@20c.; southern 13@18c.; early refrigerator 18@20c.

Dressed Poultry.— Fowls 12@12½c.; old roosters 8½c., broilers 18@20c.; choice large roasters 17@18c., mixed 14@16c.; other Penna. chickens from 12c. for poor to 14@15c. for good; western chickens 12@13½c.; selected spring turkeys 16@18c., average dry picked 13@15c., scalded 12@13c.; old turkeys 15c.; L. I. and Boston spring ducks 16@16½c., western 10@12c.; spring geese 15c.; squabs, white $2.25@$2.50 per doz., mixed $2@$2.12, dark $1.50@$1.75.

Live Poultry.—Fowls 13c.; chickens 14c.; old roosters 8½c.; turkeys 12@13c.; ducks, average western 60@75c. per pair, southern 40@60c.; geese, western $1.12½@$1.25 per pair, southern and southwestern $1; pigeons 20@25c. per pair.

PHILADELPHIA.

Eggs. — Penna. and nearby, returnable cases, loss off 24c.; western, free cases, loss off 23c.; southwestern do. 22c.; southern do. 21c.

Dressed Poultry.—Fowls, choice western 14c., do. southern and southwestern 13@13½c., fair to good 12@12½c.; old roosters 9c.; chickens, nearby 14@17c.; roasting chickens, fancy lbs. 16c.; othern western, mixed weights, prime 14@15c., fair to good 12@13c.

Live Poultry. — Fowls, choice fat and heavy 13½c., small and medium 12@13c.; old roosters 9c.; spriug chickens 12@13c.; ducks 11½@12c.

CHICAGO.

Eggs.—Firsts, loss off, cases returned 18½c., mixed, at mark, cases included 13@17c., do., cases returned 12@16c.; dirties $3.90@$4.20 per case; secouds $3.50@$3.90, storage packed, current receipts 17@18c.

Dressed Poultry.— Turkeys 13½c.; fowls 11@11½c.; roosters 7½c.; springs 13½c.; ducks 10@12c.; geese 6@8c.

Live Poultry.— Turkeys 13c.; fowls 11c.; roosters 7c.; springs 13c.; ducks 10@11c.; geese $4@$6 per doz.

Toronto, Can., Industrial Exposition.

Awards on Poultry.

[The address of each exhibitor is given once, with first meution. Towns not otherwise designated are in the Province of Ontario, Can.]

DARK BRAHMAS.—Thorpe & Scott, London, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. L. C. Sage, London, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 pul. C. Hayhurst, Brantford, 2, 3 ckl; 3 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Wm. R. Walker, Guelph, 1 ck; 3 ckl; 3 pul. A. C. Blyth, Toronto, 2 ck; 4 hen. Thorpe & Scott, 3 ck; 2 pul. Geo. A. Tossy, Hamilton, 4 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 4 ckl; 1, 4 pul. W. C. Wilson & Sons, Hawkstone, 3 hen. John Cameron, Brantford, 2 ckl.

BUFF COCHINS.—A. W. Bell, Toronto, 1 ck, 2 ckl. C. A. Stewart, London, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pul. Hugh Wyatt, London, 3 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 2, 3 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Richard Oke, London, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Allan Bogue, Woodbank, 2 ck; 2 hen. W. G. Murray, Strathroy, 3 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Geo. White, Hamilton, 3 ckl; 3 pul.

White and Black Cochins.—To Latta Bros., London.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—R. McCurdy, Loudon, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. E. J. Dewey, Toronto, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 pul. John Hill, Welland, 3 ck.

WHITE LANGSHANS.—W. J. Teale, Guelph, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen. W. N. Burn, Tilsonburg, 3 ck. J. & L. Smith, Guelph, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

COLORED DORKINGS.— Bogue, 1, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. S. D. Furminger, St. Catherines, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul. W. Stewart & Son, Menie, 3 hen. Burn, 3 ckl; 3 pul.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS.—Stewart & Son, 1 ck. J. Burrows & Co., Agincourt, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 pul. John McKee, Norwich, 3 ck; 2 hen. Bogue, 1 hen. Furminger, 4 hen; 4 pul. A. McDougal, Milton, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 3 pul. Wm. Hodgson, Myrtle, 3 ckl.

WHITE DORKINGS.—Bogue, 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 3 pul. Hodgson, 3 ck; 2 hen; 2 pul. Mrs. J. T. Ross, Hamilton, 3 ckl.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Wm. K. Kerr, E. Toronto, 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl. Wm. Cadman, St. Thomas, 2 ck; 3 pul. J. W. Clark, Onondaga, 4 hen. Furminger, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

A. O. C. ORPINGTONS.—Furminger, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Fred Powell, E. Toronto, 2 ck; 3 hen. J. R. Denuis & Co., Emery, 3 ck; 1, 2 ckl.

HOUDANS.—G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. D. C. Trew, Lindsay, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul. Wm. Elliott, Oshawa, 3 ck. Wilson & Sons, 2 hen. William Henry, Torouto, 3 pul.

LA FLECHE.—G. & J. Bogue, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. C. E. Smith, Scotland, 2 ck. Oke, 3 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 1pul.

CREVE COEURS.—G. & J. Bogue, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Oke, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. K. Millard, Dundas, 1, 5 ck; 4 hen; 4 ckl; 5 pul. Elias Snyder, Burgessville, 3 ck. Newton Cosh & Co., London, 2, 4 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. R. McKay, Hamilton, 2 heu. John Chambers, Toronto, 3 hen. J. S. Jeffrey, St. Catherines, 5 heu. R. B. Millard, London, 1 ckl; 4 pul. Wm. McLoud, London, 3 ckl. W. C. Stagg, St. Catherines, 5 ckl. W. T. Pearson, Toronto, 2 pul. G. W. Kinder, Strathroy, 5 pul.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—G. A. Ionson, Ingersoll, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2 pul. A. & T. Readwin, Guelph, 2 ck. Dennis & Co., 3 ck; 4 pul. G. H. Cook, E. Toronto, 4 ck. Thos. Rice, Whitby, 1 hen. Pearson, 3 heu; 3 pul.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Mrs. W. R. Forster, Brancliton, 1 ck; 3, 4 hen. Audrews & Oke, London, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. W. H. Bessey, Coleman, 3 ck; 1 heu; 2 ckl. Elliott, 4 ck; 3, 4 ckl. J. F. Kennedy, Agincourt, 1 pul. Rice, 3, 4 pul.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—R. B. Millard, 1 ck; 2 hen. T. F. Kingsmill, London, 2 ck; 1 heu. Bessey, 3 ck. McKee, 4 ck. Jeffrey, 3 hen. John Chambers, Exhibition Park, 4 hen. N. T. Kettlewell, London, 1 ckl; 1, 3 pul. L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park, 2, 4 ckl; 2, 4 pul. Chas. Grimsley, Toronto, 3 ckl.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—J. Arthur, London, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul. Wray Bros., London, 3 heu. G. & J. Bogue, 3 ckl.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—J. A. Carroll, St. James Park, 1 ck; 2 ckl. J. Barr, Woodstock, 2 ck. Dennis & Co., 3 ck. Wray Bros., 1, 2 hen; 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—J. H. Saunders, London, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl. Cosh & Co., 2, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 3 pul. Grimsley, 2 pul.

A. O. C. WYANDOTTES.—G. & J. Bogue, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl. John Bradley, Milton West, 2 ck; 3 hen. Carroll, 3 ck; 1 pul. Oke, 1 hen; 3 pul. George Gabel, Listowel, 2 ckl; 2 pul.

BLACK JAVAS.—G. & J. Bogue, 1 ck; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Dennis & Co., 2 ck. George White, Hamilton, 3 ck. Oke, 1 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. John Colson, Guelph, 2 heu; 1 ckl. Mrs. W. E. Massey, Coleman, 3 hen.

A. O. C. JAVAS.— T. J. Kiley, Aylmer, 1 ck. Oke, 2 ck; 1 heu; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Dennis & Co., 2 heu.

BLACK RED GAMES.— Wm. Barber, Toronto, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 3 ckl. James Morley, Milton, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

BROWN RED GAMES.— Barber, 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen. Morley, 2 ck.

BLACK SUMATRA GAMES.— Dennis & Co., 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. G. & J. Bogue, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

Pile Games.—To Barber.

Duckwing Games.—To Barber, except 1 pul. to Burn.

COLORED INDIAN GAMES.— John Modlin, Hamilton, 1 ck; 2 heu; 3 ckl; 3 pul. Carroll, 2 ck; 1 ckl; 2 pul. W. J. Teale, Guelph, 1 heu. James Hillman, E. Angus, Que., 3 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK MINORCAS.— W. J. Fullerton, Toronto, 1

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ck; 3 hen. J. H. Muthall, Brantford, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 3 pul. J. D. Narrie, Marmera, 2 hen.

White Minorcas.—To Henry Dunn, Toronto, exhibition ckl to W. G. Murray, Strathroy.

Black Spanish.—G. & J. Bogue, 1 ck; 1 hen. G. C. [illegible], Richmond, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen.

Blue Andalusians.—Cosh & Co., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. J. W. Dickson, Toronto, 3 ck; 3 hen. Thos. Wardwell, Woodstock, 1 ckl; 3 pul.

S. C. White Leghorns.—John Bassey, Owen Sound, 1, 3 ck; 5 hen. Rice, 2 ck; 1 ckl. W. H. Bowman, Guelph, 2 ck; 5 hen. E. Builder, Dundas, 4 ck; 5 pul. Donald McKeller, Ottawa, 1 hen; 4 ckl; 1, 4 pul. Cummer, 2 hen. McKee, 4 hen. Hoover & Nigh-swanser, Markham, 2 ckl.

R. C. White Leghorns.—Oke, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. Jas. Massie, Woodstock, 2 ck. Murray, 3 ck; 2 ckl; 3 pul. Stewart & Son, 1 hen. Jas. McIntosh, Toronto, 3 hen. W. J. Bell, Angus, 1 ckl. Wilson & Sons, 1 pul.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.—G. G. Henderson, Hamilton, 1, 4 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1, 3 pul. Brierley, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2, 4 ckl. H. F. Becker, Waterloo, 2 ck; 2 pul. Percy Brick, Waterford, 3 hen. Hoover & Nighswanser, 3 ck. Rice, 4 pul.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—Murray, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Cadman, 2 ck; 5 hen. Wilson & Sons, 2 ck; 2 ckl; 2 pul. H. Tozer, London West, 1 hen; 3 pul. Dennis & Co., 3 ckl.

Buff Leghorns.—Jeffrey, 1 ck; 3 ckl. Murray, 2 ck. G. Berner, Toronto, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Jas. Dundas, Deer Park, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 3 pul.

Black Leghorns.—Dennis & Co., 1 ck; 1 hen. Jos. Grundy, Guelph, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Murray, 1 ckl. W. G. Lovell, Niagara Falls, South Ont., 3 ckl; 2 pul. Watson & Pollard, Weston, 3 pul.

Red Caps.—Kinder, 1, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 ck; 2, 3 pul. Dennis & Co., 3 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl. Wm. E. Wright, Grahamworth, 2 hen. Thos. Green, Hamilton, 2 ckl. Burn, 1 pul.

Black Hamburgs.—Stewart & Son, 1 ck. Wm. McNeil, London, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Oke, 3 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Burn, 3 ckl; 3 pul.

G. P. Hamburgs.—McNeil, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Oke, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul.

S. P. Hamburgs.—McNeil, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Oke, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul.

G. S. Hamburgs.—McNeil, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Oke, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul.

S. S. Hamburgs.—McNeil, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Oke, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. H. C. Holdingshead, Toronto, 3 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul.

Silver Polish.—A. Bogue, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. McNeil, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl. Wilson, 3 ckl. J. A. Pierson, Weston, 1, 3 pul.

Golden Polish.—McNeil, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. A. Bogue, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Pierson, 3 hen.

W. C. Black Polish.—A. Bogue, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. McNeil, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul.

White Polish, Unbearded.—A. Bogue, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. McNeil, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul.

Buff Laced Polish.—To McNeil.

Silkies.—McNeil, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. H. B. Donovan, Toronto, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul.

Sultans.—Oke, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul. G. & J. Bogue, 2 ck.

Black Red Game Bantams.—Wm. Hammell, Toronto, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Furminger, 2 ck. Barber, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. A. W. Lyson, Guelph, 2 ckl; 3 pul.

Brown Red Game Bantams.—Hammell, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Barber, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul. Tozer, 3 ck; 3 hen.

Duckwing Game Bantams.—Barber, 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul. J. Brown & Sons, Toronto, 3 ck; 2 ckl. Fred A. Elliott, St. Catherines, 3 hen. Furminger, 2 ckl. Lyson, 3 pul.

Pile Game Bantams.—Hammell, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Chas. O'Malley, St. Catherines, 2 ck. Jas. Bertle, Toronto, 3 ck; 2 ckl; 4 pul. Fred Bell, Toronto, 2 hen. Hillman, 3 hen. Lyson, 4 ckl; 3 pul. Barber, 2 ckl.

White Game Bantams.—Donovan, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul. A. C. Bricker, Listowel, 3 ck; 3 hen. Hammell, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

A. O. C. Game Bantams.—Hammell, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Furminger, 2, 3 ck; 2 ckl; 3 pul. Donovan, 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul.

Buff Cochin Bantams.—McNeil, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Oke, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. W. J. Teale, Guelph, 3 ck. Donovan, 2 hen. A. & B. Schilling, Rochester, N. Y., 1 ckl; 3 pul.

Black Cochin Bantams.—Kiley, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 1 pul. Geo. Colwill, Paris, 2 ck; 1 hen. Bricker, 3 ck. Teale, 2 hen. Frank Rice, Guelph, 2 ckl; 2 pul. Kinder, 3 pul.

White Cochin Bantams.—McNeil, 1, 3 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Colwill, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul. Donovan, 3 hen. R. Rogers, Hamilton, 1 ckl.

Partridge Cochin Bantams.—A. W. Bell, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul. Donovan, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 3 pul. Kiley, 1 ckl; 2 pul.

Booted Bantams.—Oke, 1 ck; 1 hen. Donovan, 2, 3 ck; 2 hen; 3 pul. Kiley, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Teale, 2, 3 ckl; 2 pul.

R. C. Black Bantams.—Donovan, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 pul. Oke, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. McNeil, 3 ck; 2 ckl; 2 pul. E. C. Moore, Toronto, 3 hen. Geo. White, Hamilton, 3 ckl.

R. C. White Bantams.—Oke, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 3 pul. Donovan, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 3 pul.

Golden Sebright Bantams.—McNeil, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Oke, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. C. E. Sheldick, Toronto, 3 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul.

Silver Sebright Bantams.—Oke, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. McNeil, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul.

White Japanese Bantams.—Oke, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Donovan, 2, 3 ck; 3 hen. McNeil, 1 hen; 2 ckl, 1 pul.

Black Tailed Japanese Bantams.—Oke, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. McNeil, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Donovan, 3 ck; 2 hen.

Best dozen white shelled eggs, fresh—1, Mrs. Alexander, Aldergrove; 2, Miss J. Campbell, Sneegrove.

Dozen brown shelled eggs, fresh—1, Miss Campbell; 2, Mrs. Alexander.

Dressed Poultry.

Pair Asiatics.—1, 2, Minnie Colwell, Paris.

Pair Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes.—1 Colwell; 2 McDougal; 3 Alexander.

Pair Ducks.—1, 2 Colwell; 3 McDougal.

Brahma or Cochin, any variety, ckl or pul.—1, 2 Teale.

Langshan or Java, any variety, ckl or pul.—1 R. McKee, Lambton; 2 Jas. Friend, Deer Park.

Plymouth Rocks, any variety, ckl or pul.—1 Teale; 2 A. E. Alexander, Fergus.

Wyandottes, any variety, ckl or pul.—1 Armstrong; 2 C. Brewster, Owen Sound.

Dorkings, any variety, ckl or pul.—1, 2 Friend.

Leghorns, any variety, ckl or pul.—1 Teale; 2 Hodgson.

Minorcas or Andalusians, any variety, ckl or pul.—1, 2 Teale.

Hamburgs, any variety, ckl or pul.—2 Friend.

Spanish, any variety, ckl or pul.—1 Teale; 2 C. Stockwell, London.

Houdans, La Fleche or Crevecoeur.—1, 2 Stockwell.

Pair broilers, between 4 and 5 lbs. to the pair.—1 Armstrong; 2 Teale.

Turkey, any age, male.—1 Jos. Tomalin, Deer Park.

Turkey, any age, female.—1 Friend.

Geese, any age, male or female.—1 Tomalin; 2 Friend.

Duck of 1902, male or female.—1, 2 Mrs. W. E. Massey, Coleman.

Eggs.

Dozen Brahma eggs.—1 F. G. Lund, Toronto; 2 Colwell.

Dozen Cochin or Langshan eggs.—1 Dewey; 2 McCurdy.

Dozen Plymouth Rock eggs.—1 Tomalin; 2 N. W. Switzer, Streetsville.

Dozen Wyandotte eggs.—1 Alexander; 2 John S. Martin, Port Dover.

Dozen Leghorn eggs.—1, 2 Brierly.

Dozen Minorca, Spanish or Andalusian eggs.—1 Teale; 2 Tomalin.

Dozen Orpington eggs.—1 Kerr; 2 E. W. Brewster, Compton, Que.

Dozen A. O. V. eggs, white shell.—1 Henry; 2 John Lines, Rockwood.

Bronze Turkeys.—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, 1 male; 2 female. McDougal, 2 male; 1 female. W. E. Wright, Grahamworth, 3 male; 3 female.

White Turkeys.—To Beattie.

A. O. V. Turkeys.—Beattie, 1 male; 1 female. A. G. Luxton, Milton West, 2, 3 male; 2, 3 female.

Embden Geese.—To Colwell.

Toulouse Geese.—A. Bogue, 1 male; 1 female. Colwell, 2 male; 2, 3 female. Hodgson, 3 male.

Chinese Geese, any variety.—Colwell, 1 male; 1 female. Burn, 2 male; 2 female. Luxton, 3 male; 3 female.

A. O. V. Geese.—Colwell, 1 male; 3 female. Burn, 2 male; 1 female. Luxton, 2 female. C. E. Smith, 3 male.

Rouen Ducks.—Colwell, 1, 2 male; 1, 2 female. Teale, 3 male; 3 female.

Aylesbury Ducks.—To Colwell.

Pekin Ducks.—A. Bogue, 1 male; 1 female. Colwell, 2 male; 2, 3 female. E. H. Brown, Elora, 3 male.

Cayuga Ducks.—Isaac T. Knight, Guelph, 1 male; 2 female. Teale, 2 male; 3 female. G. & J. Bogue, 3 male; 1 female.

YOUR MONEY BACK

IF YOU'RE NOT SATISFIED: DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company, with a capital of $500.000.00 paid in full and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter? DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfill any promise we make? DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods? WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, carries a United States Registered Distiller's Guarantee of purity and age, and saves you the big profits of the dealers. Read our offer elsewhere in this paper. The Hayner Distilling Co.

The Central Michigan Poultry Association will hold their annual show at St. Johns, Mich., Dec. 1—5. Jas. A. Tucker, judge. C. E. A. Bridge, sec'y.

VALLEY FARM, SIMSBURY, CONN.,
INTRODUCED FAVEROLLES—EGGS.

This MF trade mark is stamped on every sheet of the best roofing tin made. This MF mark means "Most Favored," because this brand is most favored by architects, dealers, and builders everywhere. MF Roofing Tin was first made in Wales 50 years ago—later the process was improved in America—and the product developed, until now MF Roofing Tin is more in demand than any other brand. The superior quality of MF Roofing Tin is attested by the first prize awarded it at the Paris Exposition, 1900, where it was in competition with all the world.

MF

The entire tinning process is effected by skilled hand labor, without the use of acids or rolls. The very best plates, a great amount of pure tin and new lead, the utmost care in manufacture, successively contribute to making MF the best of all roofing. It is most economical, because it lasts longest—many roofs made of MF 50 years ago are sound as ever today. MF Roofing Tin is sold by dealers everywhere. Specify it in your building estimates. Ask your roofer,

or write { W. C. CRONEMEYER, Agent, Carnegie Building, Pittsburg
and receive illustrated book on roofing.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

TO CLOSE OUT.

To close out quickly the balance of the following books, we make the following unparalleled offer, namely:

CROLEY'S Egg Record Book { Every poultry raiser who keeps even one dozen needs this book; or several—one for each pen.

Regular price 10 cts.—to close 5 cents.

How to Destroy Insects.

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FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., - - - - BOSTON, MASS.

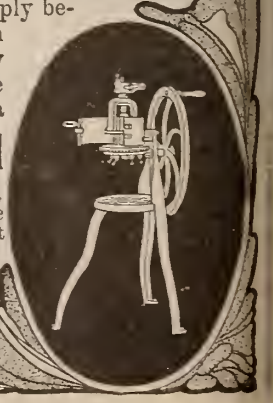
All Over The World

Wherever poultry is raised you will find the

Mann's Bone Cutter.

You won't find them stored away nor covered with dust, nor discarded, but you'll find them bright and active, in constant use, turning into good dollars the waste products of the market.

Why has the Mann's found such a wonderful sale? Simply because it is the machine that will cut any kind of bone with adhering meat and gristle, easier, faster and in better shape than any other type; because it possesses more labor-saving devices and has more late improvements than all other makes combined. We invite you to send for a



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on your own premises, without one cent payment in advance. If it doesn't cut faster, easier and better than any bone cutter you ever saw, return it at our expense. Would we dare make such a broad offer if our machine could not fulfill every claim we make? Isn't this better for you than to pay cash in advance for a machine you have never tried?

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F. W. MANN CO., Box 55, Milford, Mass.

Manufacturers of Clover Cutters, Feed Trays, Granite Crystal Grit, etc.

An Unconscious Enthusiast.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I see in September 1st issue, page 357, in answer to A. R. A., re Black Orpington, you drift back on that subject that we had a brief discussion about last May, when I called in to see you. Now I am a little better fortified to speak on this subject, and will be brief.

Dispel from your mind at once the notion that the Orpingtons won't become popular in America because of white skin and dark or pale legs.

This Orpington poultry plant is dispersing the several varieties the length and breadth of the land. I speak of eggs. Only today an order came from Montana for R. C. White Orpington eggs, but so far the greatest demand is for S. C. Buff. There are breeders out west who can't begin to supply the demand for breeding stock, like ourselves. No doubt about it, Mr. Editor, the "clamor" for Orpington eggs next season will be something tremendous.

Letters are being received every week by Mr. Willett from parties just starting in, stating how pleased they are with the Orpington, after mentioning that they are discarding their other breeds. Yesterday a letter from a man who has gone out of Buff Leghorns; last week a doctor called who resides in Ohio, has given up Rocks, 'Dottes, etc., now has S. C. Buff and S. C. White Orpingtons, but he went further than that told a pathetic tale of a young man who was fast "going to the bad," parents were well to do, got him into the country, and started in Orpingtons; results, now a steady enthusiastic poultryman. You see it took the Orpington to sober him up. But one other statement from this genial western M. D. He has eaten Orpingtons in many modes of cooking, but the birds with the pale pink legs are the ones that excel all others in flavor. This now is a matter of serious thought. I have previously thought it was mere fancy that the Orpington was a better flavored fowl, but I am *beginning* to get convinced that those *enthusiasts* in their wild *dreams* have a very substantial case at their back. There is actually a different texture in the legs of many, a soft looseness on shanks, and the scales in formation seem different. This may denote tender qualities. Pick up a Rock, and it has a harsh hard leg, with scales more flinty. The texture of skin on an Orpington hen is decidedly fine and white. I believe this actual quality in the fowl itself, when better recognized, and less absurd prejudice hurled at it, will be the greatest factor in not only spreading its popularity, but making it a positively permanent fixture on American soil and in your shows.

Mr. W. is down your way now on a vacation. I wish he could see this number of F.-P., and call in and try and "rub it in" better than I am able to do. We certainly find there is a much greater demand for this fowl than we ever anticipated early this season.

One more matter and I am through. The laying qualities of the Orpington, like all other fowl, are varied; but I can assure you they rank high. As a class they are more than ordinary layers, and of course individuals do remarkable work; especially have we found this true of the R. C. Black Orpington. There is one advantage of the Black (in S. C. and R. C.) over the Buff, and that is they breed truer to color, and hard clean shanks. They have been long established, and are the breed that have made the Orpington famous in other countries. They are full breasted and compact, and I would rank the Orpington fowl with the R. I. Reds as *small feeders*. I have to be extremely careful in feeding the Buffs and R. C. Blacks particularly, for they can lay on flesh at a remarkable pace. I never saw such fine symmetry in a flock before, perfect pictures. I must, of course, admit that the yellow leg is more in keeping with a buff bird, but we give way that one point for better quality, better layers, and easier feeders, and decidedly more uniform symmetry. I do so detest to see narrow backs and flat breasts. The Orpington is yet susceptible to improvement.

A. G. G.

Mr. Goodacre's considerate effort to save F.-P. and its editor from the mistake of not duly appreciating a coming popular fowl is, I trust, fully appreciated, yet I cannot say that his communication will have any effect on the opinion so often repeated in this paper that a fowl which does not conform to the requirements of our markets cannot become widely popular, and that there is no reasonable probability that such requirements will change.

An editor is not generally supposed to be burdened with a lack of confidence in his own opinions formed after due deliberation and a tolerably full knowledge of the facts bearing upon the matter in question. Such a disposition would be of little use to him in his business. Caution in forming opinions, conservativeness in expressing them, and steadfastness in maintaining them, are necessary if he is to secure and hold the confidence of his public. But even if it were otherwise, or if I could profess an uncommon professional humility, it would hardly be expected that in such a matter as this which Mr. Goodacre discusses I should defer to or even be much influenced by the views of one whose acquaintance with the conditions is limited to what he has seen in a residence of four months in this country—the whole of which time has been passed amid surroundings not at all representative of general conditions.

If Mr. C. had lived through several poultry booms in this country, and a few real estate and kindred booms, to say nothing of Belgian hare booms, etc., he would have learned to attach very little importance to such indications of Orpington popularity as he has cited. If he had the least idea of the tremendous hold on popularity of our popular breeds and of the length of time required to work any perceptible general change he would be very wary about connecting himself in any way with a movement based on expectations of a change not only in the preferences of poultrymen but of the enormously greater number of consumers of poultry as well.

My judgment that the Orpingtons will never attain any considerable popularity in this country is based on two points. First and most important is their failure to conform to our market requirements. Next, is that even supposing that this point had no weight, there is hardly a remote chance that they would supplant American varieties of the same general characteristics in the affections of any considerable number of fanciers or the favor of many producers. For one who had an acquaintance with the facts as to the rise and the permanency or decline of the many varieties upon which the public has passed its judgment to assume anything else as likely to take place would be the depth of folly, for such assumptions would be directly contrary to the teachings of the history of breeds.

One breed or variety cannot supplant another unless it has some real superiority over it. Even then it is often a question whether a new breed makes any material gain in the stronghold of the older rival, or makes its gains over the old one in new territory. A claim that the Orpington, as a breed, is better than American breeds of the same type, in imitation of which the origiuator is on record as saying it was made cannot be maintained.

Mr. Goodacre is wrong in supposing that I think, or have at any time said that in practical qualities the Orpington was inferior to our American breeds. I have no reason to suppose that it is, on the whole, any different. What sticks in the crops of the Orpington enthusiasts is the refusal to admit the claims of superiority they make for it, which claims when considered broadly are without foundation. If we take the word of two or three

Man's Mission on Earth

Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyself," a book for men only, regular price 50 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, 6 cents for postage. Address the **Peabody Medical Institute,** 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., established in 1860, the oldest and best in America. Write to-day for free book, "The Key to Health and Happiness."

EDITOR'S NOTE For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

Hen Home Hints. To raise fine birds you must provide more than feed. Your attention must be directed to providing comfortable quarters. Profitable egg getting presumes this. Success in the poultry business demands it.

PAROID THE PERMANENT ROOFING

is specially prepared to meet the poultry man's needs. It is a heavy felt (not paper). No Tar in it. Won't get brittle or crack. Proof against everything a reliable roofing should be proof against. Paroid roofing is put up in rolls of 216 square feet; each roll containing the necessary caps, nails and cement for laying. Can't we give you the story and samples?

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WYCKOFF'S GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM,

AURORA, Cayuga Co., N. Y.,

HEADQUARTERS for the OLD RELIABLE, GENUINE

WYCKOFF White Leghorns

Ackuowledged everywhere the World's Greatest Laying Strain of S. C. White Leghorns.

Our present season's offerings comprise not only the largest, but decidedly the best stock of both spring hatched and yearling birds we have ever produced, and we are prepared as never before to fit you out with choice breeding or exhibition stock, either single birds, or mated in any number to suit, consisting of yearling hens, and fine strong, vigorous, early cockerels and pullets, all bred straight from our very choicest matings and selections for many years back, and represent the highly successful results of our many years of labor and study in the breeding and improvement of our White Leghorns.

Our large circular is full of information, and free for the asking. Kindly let us hear from you. Address as above.

A New Food!

CORN—the distinctly American food—strengthened the Indians, the Puritans, and the Southern Planters, in the form of Hasty Pudding and Corn Bread; but now the most perfect food ever put on the market is here, made of the best white Southern Corn, with all the fibre, etc., taken out, cooked, and made into large, crisp, clean, malted flakes.

Delicious but Vitalizing	Nutritious but not Fattening	Nerve Building but not Heating

Perfect Food for Athletes	Children Thrive on it	Invalids find it Tempting

Jaded appetites, tired of the old foods, glad to find the new foods that have lately become so popular will find in KORN-KRISP a new, delicious, and in every way *superior* breakfast food.

LARGE FLAKES.
CLEAN and UNIFORM.
CRISP POP-CORN TASTE.
PLEASES EVERY ONE.

FAR MORE NOURISHING THAN WHEAT
MUCH LESS STARCH THAN WHEAT
3% MORE BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD THAN OATMEAL

witnesses as establishing a fact. we can always prove anything we want to. If we take the evidence of the people who have failed with popular varieties of established excellence that some other variety which they have taken or are about to take up is better. we are relying upon mighty poor evidence.

Mr. G. perhaps does not know that what he has to say about the difference of texture of the meat of Orpingtons as compared with other fowls, has been said about pretty nearly every breed in or out of the Standard. I have not the least doubt that *some* Orpingtons show such quality. I do doubt whether there is any breed or variety in which such softuess of structure is not characteristic of some individual birds, and it is sometimes found in nearly all birds of some stamp. When it is a healthy softuess it is an excellent quality; when it is rather the soft flabbiness of a fowl somewhat ont of condition it is certainly not desirable.

Make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book, "Business Dairying" and Cat. 249 free. W. Chester, Pa.

More About Experts — A Good Place for Mongrels.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:— Actiug on a suggestiou made in a receut number, I send a few thoughts that occurred to me while readlng the latest number.

Did you ever take a few minutes off and study the cut on the front cover of "America's Greatest Poultry Paper?" I did after fiuishing my chores this morning. And you claim that mongrels are not so desirable as thoroughbreds, too.

"What is an expert?" I have a plant which was laid out by experts aud run by experts. I do not believe the former owner cleaned a droppings hoard or filled a water dish without the advice of an expert. Certainly all details of construction were supervised by some expert or other. Aud these experts were uot paper experts either. You may know them without my naming them. and if you have visited this plaut you know the results. I am uot au expert. but I have made some changes that save a lot of time in caring for the hens iu the houses. The roost-lng coops were without floors. and there are lots of rats and skuuks about. They fared well, too; so I am told. H.

No one in this office—least of all the writer — will dispute the justice of criticism of the fowls in the front cover picture, which are thoroughbred fowls as they appear to an artist who is not a fancier. We took the design because we wanted a new one, and the rest of this cover design pleased us for a permanent design. The picture pauel is removable, and it was our intention when we began using it to have another panel made that would admit of a new half-tone picture for each issue with the "mongrel" picture to fall back on iu emergencies. We have beeu so busy otherwise that we have not pushed that matter, and have not yet just such a substitute panel as we want. It will come in time. Meantime we would rather see "mongrels" in a picture, on a cover — even our own cover — than in the flesh in the yards of our patrons.

As to the experts. We know one of them In connection with that plant. We have never seen the plant, but have heard of it, and we have seeu some other plants laid out by the same expert. As a rule they have many good features, and some very glaring faults—faults for which there is no excuse. This expert was a man of whims and of uncertain judgment; of distinct ability in pushing and advertising himself, but he did not wear well. A poultryman in charge of one of the most visited farms of this section, ouce said to the writer: "It is really funny to see the change a little time and experience make iu some people's opinions about poultry authorities. So many of the people who come here for the first time are full of Mr. Blank. It is Mr. Blank says this, and Mr. Blank does that, until one gets sick of hearing it. A few months or a year afterward they come back and the first thing out of their heads is, 'D—n that Blank. I followed his advice and it got me luto no end of trouble.' The fact is that Mr. Blank's poultry experience was very one sided and incomplete, and his training previous to his development into a poultry expert had not been of the kind that makes men thorough in investigation or careful iu giving advice."

The Rooster.

The rooster s a w[illegible]derful bird.
He knows how to make himself heard.
While the hens do the work
He will strut like a turk
With a dignity simply absurd.

On the feuce he will flop his old wings
And throw back his head while he sings.
"Cock-a-doodle-doo —
I'm the bully for you."
And the hens will cry "Bravo!" poor things.

From the noise and the fuss that he shows
A stranger to him might suppose
That he lays all the eggs.
He wears spurs on his legs
To stick — if he can — in his foes.

When you're planning your garden in spring.
As soon as you go he will bring
The hens with his call.
"Nice fat worms for you all."
And set them to work for their king.

And they'll do the scratching while he,
As selfish as bullies can be,
Will stuff like a pig
Every worm the hens dig
Without even saying, "Thank-ee."

And when your garden is wrecked
And his feast by a missile is checked,
More frightened than hurt
He with speed will desert
The flock he should stay to protect.

At dawn while you peacefully doze
Right under your window he crows,
And the fool doesn't stop
Till you let something drop.
Then off in a panic he goes.

The bigger he's able to be
The more of a coward is he.
And he wobbles and flies
From a bird half his size,
And the chase is a pleasure to see.

When he dreams he has whipped in fight
He'll wake up and crow with delight,
All the roosters around
Answer back, and the sound
Travels over the country all night.

When the farmer gets hold of an axe.
And gives the old sinner some whacks
In his tough, rubber neck
Our sorrows we check
By thinking of all his mean acts.

And though we ne'er loved him before,
What's left of him then we adore.
For it goes in the pot
And comes out steaming hot.
And the taste makes us shout for more.

—H. C. DODGE, in *Drovers' Journal.*

Chicks Got Wet.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—I have a flock of 28 chicks, 12 weeks old, which seem to he in a healthy condition. except that they are not as large as they should he, and some,—I should say about half of them,—have not grown any feathers except a few on wings. It has not been unusual with me to have a few chicks in a flock somewhat backward in feathering, but I have never before had a majority of a flock remain unfeathered up to 10 or 12 weeks of age.

Up to about 8 weeks old they were yarded in an orchard with plenty of shade and green food, but now for about a month they have had the range of the farm, coming home at night with crops full of crickets aud other insects. I feed a mash in morning of bran and meat meal, and twice a week add 1 teaspoouful of Sheridan's Powder to a quart of mash. At night I give whole grain—equal parts of wheat, cracked corn and hulled oats.

Now there is one thing which I will mention which I think may have something to do with the trouble. At six weeks old the chicks were caught in a hard shower, and when I discovered them they were just soaked. I do not think they had been exposed more than fifteen minutes. I put them in a brooder heated to about 90° until morning, when all seemed apparently all right; but in about three days I noticed several with sore eyes, and during the next three days 7 of them died with what I am almost sure was either cramps or rheumatism. Have lost none since then.

I forgot to mention that the skin on the backs of some looks coarse and red, and in some places scaly. E. P. T.

Mr. T. is probably correct in his surmise that the wetting and exposure have injured and stunted the chicks. Getting wet does not always hurt them, but under some circumstances it would be expected to, if a rain was followed by cold wind, or if after the shower it remained cloudy and chilly.

The roughness of the skin may be nothing more than sunburn.

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3d. Help your hens over the molting season, so that all will lay early.

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